

INTERNATIONAL

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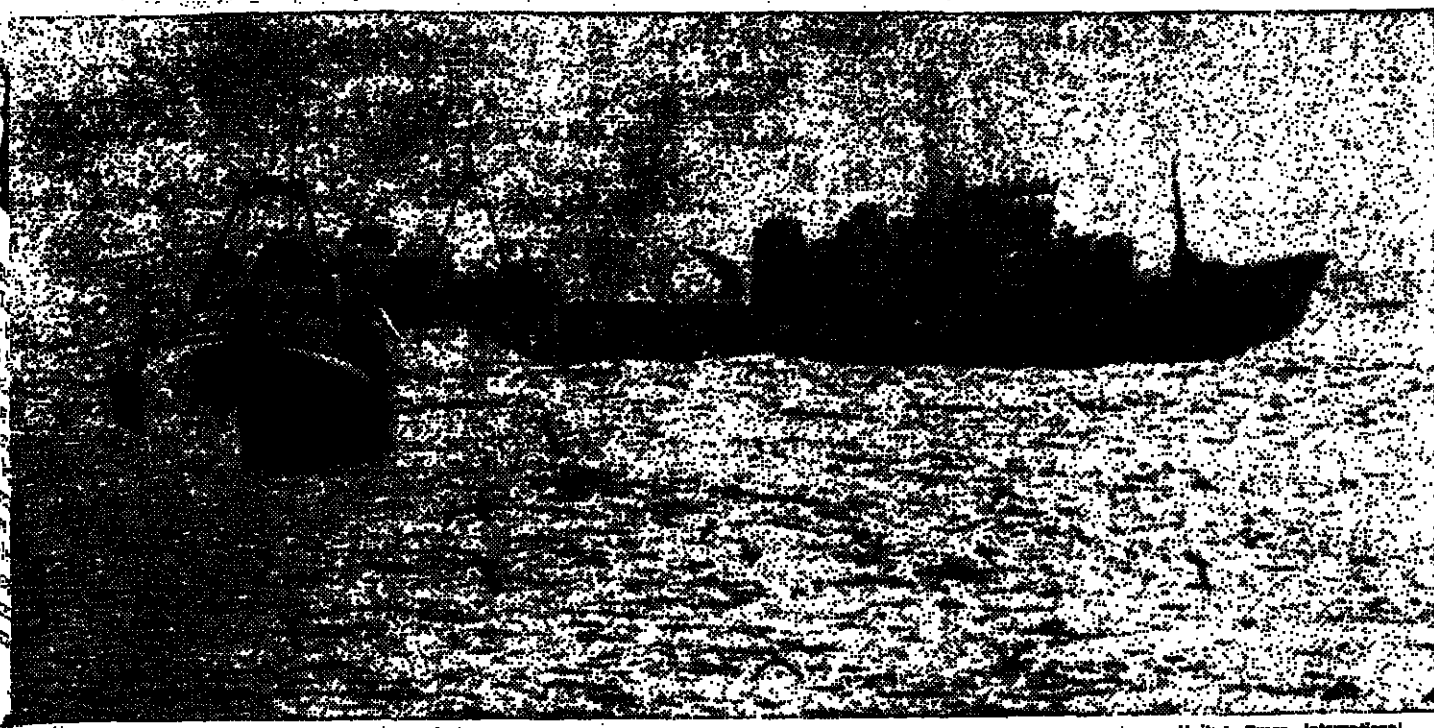
PARIS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1976

Established 1887

ODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
High Temp. 11-12 (41-54). Tomorrow, variable.
Low Temp. 10-12 (40-54). Tomorrow, similar.
High Temp. 11-12 (41-54). Tomorrow, similar.
Low Temp. 10-12 (40-54). Tomorrow, similar.
High Temp. 11-12 (41-54). Tomorrow, similar.
Low Temp. 10-12 (40-54). Tomorrow, similar.

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMING PAGE

Algeria	12.50	Algeria	12.50
Belgium	20.00	Algeria	12.50
Denmark	2.50	Algeria	12.50
France	1.00	Algeria	12.50
Germany	1.00	Algeria	12.50
Greece	1.00	Algeria	12.50
India	1.00	Algeria	12.50
Italy	1.00	Algeria	12.50
Japan	1.00	Algeria	12.50
South Africa	1.00	Algeria	12.50
Switzerland	1.00	Algeria	12.50
Turkey	1.00	Algeria	12.50
U.S. Military (Eur.)	1.00	Algeria	12.50
Yugoslavia	1.00	Algeria	12.50



Cod boat passing between two British trawlers yesterday in one of the latest "cod war" skirmishes.

'Cod War' Divides NATO Allies

Iceland Breaks Diplomatic Links With Britain

REKJAVIK, Feb. 19 (UPI)—Iceland, as expected, broke relations with Britain after months of bitter dispute between the two countries over fishing rights off the coast.

The first time that two NATO states have broken ties with each other.

Foreign Minister Heidegger said the decision to sever relations was a "sad day" for NATO.

look after Iceland's interests there.

The first British-Icelandic "cod war" lasted from 1958 to 1961, after Iceland's unilateral extension of fishing limits off its coast from 4 to 12 miles. The second, in 1972-73, came after another increase of the limits to 50 miles.

The extensions increasingly affected fishing grounds long important to the economy of major ports in eastern England.

White Paper Is Published

Heavy Public Spending Cuts Are Set by U.K. Government

By Peter T. Kilborn

LONDON, Feb. 19 (UPI)—Conceding that the cost of Britain's ambitious social welfare programs was crippling the economy, Prime Minister Harold Wilson's Labor government today announced massive cuts in its public spending plans.

has been shrinking in manpower and growth, eroding the country's ability to compete in foreign markets and to fend off better made imported goods.

"If we want to regenerate manufacturing industry," Mr. Healey said, "then we must leave enough resources free from public expenditure."



Denis Healey, chancellor of the Exchequer, yesterday.

Parley on Jewry Bids Russia End Anti-Semitism Campaign

BRUSSELS, Feb. 19 (UPI)—The World Conference on Soviet Jewry ended today with a demand that the Kremlin end the campaign of anti-Semitism and allow Soviet Jews to emigrate to Israel.

The three-day conference—the second in the last five years—was aimed at persuading the Soviet government to revive the dwindling stream of Jewish emigration. The Kremlin has refused to accept the demand.

But there was no indication whether the conference would increase the flow of emigrants—as the 1971 conference did—or lead the Russians to put tougher controls on emigration.

A final declaration declaring that "the Jewish destiny is unique and inseparable" called for the Soviet Union "to recognize and respect the right of Jews in the Soviet Union to be united with their brethren in the land of Israel."

Prisoners of Conscience

The Russians must "remove all obstacles in the way of those who wish to leave, desist from all harassment and intimidation, and the campaign of anti-Semitism and acts of discrimination against Jews and free the prisoners of conscience"—40 Jews jailed in the Soviet Union for allegedly trying to leave the country.

Conference officials said that 80,000 Soviet Jews have applied to leave Russia and cannot do so. They estimated that about 750,000 Jews—one-fourth of Russia's entire Jewish population—would leave if there were no persecution of potential emigrants.

About 115,000 Soviet Jews have left Russia since the 1971 conference, compared to 10,000 who emigrated in the previous 25 years. The number of emigrants reached 35,000 in 1973 and fell off to 13,000 last year. Conference speakers blamed the decline on increasing Soviet restrictions and punishment of applicants.

Mrs. Peron Won't Seek New Term

Pledges Election By End of Year

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 19 (UPI)—President Isabel Peron says she will not seek re-election later this year but will serve out her present term of office despite calls for her impeachment or resignation.

In a nationwide television and radio broadcast last night, Mrs. Peron said: "I am not interested in my re-election, nor will I accept being a [presidential] candidate for the next constitutional period."

But she emphasized she would not quit before the end of her current term.

Her term is now scheduled to expire May 25, 1977, but she said that elections would be held "before the end of the year." They were originally set for March, 1977, then set for next October before being postponed.

Hopes for Reconciliation

Mrs. Peron said that she hoped her decision not to be a candidate had "contributed to the reconciliation of all Argentines."

Her announcement was an apparent attempt to defuse Argentina's latest political crisis, which was heightened Monday when the government announced the end of the emergency session of Congress.

Political observers viewed the government's action as a move to stave off a possible impeachment motion against Mrs. Peron.

Three minority parties formally requested the Congress to impeach and other congressmen talked of calling a special legislative assembly to declare Mrs. Peron incompetent.

Both possibilities—impeachment or a declaration of incompetence—were viewed as "institutional" solutions to the worst political and economic crisis in Argentina's history.

Several weeks ago, legislator Luis Sanguinetti, a dissident Peronist, said that if Mrs. Peron "does not resign before March, the country's constitutional order will not be maintained."

Another dissident Peronist, Eduardo Duhalde, warned of a "coup that is stalking the streets"—if the armed forces have not carried out the coup yet, it is because they are waiting for a constitutional solution to the crisis.

One of the few demonstrations of support for Mrs. Peron came from the country's powerful labor movement.

However, labor tempered its support with a demand for "fundamental" changes in the President's handling of the country's politics and its economy, which is currently undergoing an inflation rate of about 360 per cent.

At Nairobi Rally

Amin's Border Claim Brings War Threat From Kenyatta

NAIROBI, Feb. 19 (UPI)—Provoked by Ugandan claims of sovereignty over large areas of western Kenya, President Jomo Kenyatta said today that his country was prepared to go to war to defend its borders.

Officials said that tens of thousands of demonstrators throughout Kenya took part in denouncing Ugandan President Idi Amin as a "killer," "murderer" and "insane."

Marshal Amin threatened to involve Queen Elizabeth II of Britain in the squabble between the two East African nations. He said that he was also prepared to go to war to protect Uganda's interests.

Mr. Kenyatta underlined the gravity of the deteriorating situation between the two countries by arriving unannounced to address an anti-Amin rally of several thousand persons in the capital city. He often allows other government ministers to make announcements on crises with neighboring states.

"We bought our independence with our blood... not goat blood, not cow blood, not chicken blood, but human blood," Mr. Kenyatta told the cheering crowd. "And we will guard it with our blood."

He added, any "imperialist, even with his guns, his airplanes and his warships and bombs, we will fight."

Mr. Kenyatta, who characterized some neighbors as being "jealous" of Kenya's progress, said, "Our duty is to safeguard our independence, to safeguard our boundaries... Anyone who wants to play with our independence should know that we are ready, day and night, men and women and children, to fight."

Uganda's Soviet-equipped armed forces vastly outnumber Kenya's tiny army in men and material. Marshal Amin sparked the crisis earlier this week by claiming that a large part of western Kenya and southern Sudan were historically Ugandan.

The Ugandan leader said he (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Isabel Peron announcing she will not seek new term.

Major Revision Of Military Aid Voted in Senate

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (NYT)—The Senate passed the most sweeping overhaul of the foreign military aid program in more than 20 years yesterday, adding an amendment that would put an embargo on the shipment of U.S.-made weapons to Chile.

The bill would significantly tighten restrictions on the transfer of U.S.-made arms to foreign countries by increasing the authority of Congress to approve such shipments, and decrease the power of the White House to allow the sale of weapons overseas. The final vote of 60 to 30 came after four days of debate on the measure.

Similar Version in House

A similar version of the Senate bill was approved by the House International Relations Committee yesterday and probably will reach the House floor by the end of the month.

After Senate passage, Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., who was floor manager of the bill, said the measure heralded a new era in controlling the proliferation of U.S.-made weapons around the world.

"This is a congressional initiative in seeking to contain the dangerous proliferation of conventional weapons without adequate political guidance and control," he said.

Much of the debate centered on rejecting amendments that would have diluted the bill's main provisions. These provisions would do the following:

- Stop the practice of paying bribes on weapons deals by making the details public.
- Open to public scrutiny details of previously classified arms transactions.
- Bring commercial sales of weapons, previously made with little federal intervention, under the same conditions as sales channeled through the Pentagon.
- Put a ceiling on the amounts of money and number of U.S. military personnel that can be used to further overseas arms sales.
- End transfers of U.S.-made weapons to nations judged to have violated human rights of their citizens.
- Prohibit covert military aid to any forces fighting in Angola.
- Provide \$4.7 billion in program authority for foreign weapons transfers, including \$1.5 billion in sales to Israel.

The major change adopted on the Senate floor yesterday was an amendment offered by Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., which would prohibit any U.S. company from selling arms to Chile. The original form of the bill had already prescribed either grants of military aid to Chile or the extending of credits that would allow the Chileans to purchase U.S.-made arms.

Sen. Kennedy said the U.S. government had been "extending largesse to the junta for two and a half years" and that it was time for Congress to end it since the Ford administration had not chosen to do so. Sen. Kennedy said Chile had placed \$15 million in military contracts since Congress voted to end sales to Chile a year ago. He added that \$105 million worth was in the pipeline.

Opponents of the Kennedy amendment, which was approved by a vote of 49 to 39, hinted of possible aggression against Chile by some of its neighbors and said (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

William Martin will stay on as chairman and chief executive officer of Phillips, despite his involvement with the company's political slush fund. His participation included transporting some of the money from Switzerland to the United States, according to a report filed by Phillips with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The court papers filed in connection with the Phillips settlement showed that Mr. Nixon accepted the illegal \$50,000 contribution from Mr. Keeler in 1968. Mr. Nixon has denied on many occasions that he ever personally received any contributions of this nature.

The stockholder suit was the second involving major illegal corporate contributions to be settled by the Center for Law in the Public Interest, which is based in Los Angeles and is funded in part by the Ford Foundation. In November, 1974, the firm reached a similar settlement with the Northrop Corp., the Los Angeles aerospace company.

House unit bars probe of Nixon pardon. Page 3.

Settlement includes changing the balance on the Phillips board of directors from an overwhelming majority of insiders to at least 60 per cent of independent outsiders. It also shifts control of the company's nominating and audit committee to independent outsiders and eliminates the participation of insiders in selection of the firm that will audit Phillips's books.

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Number of U.S. Divorces Passed 1 Million for First Time in 1975

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (NYT)—The number of divorces in the United States last year passed the million mark for the first time, according to the National Center for Health and Statistics. That is more than double the 479,000 divorces noted in 1965.

The center said that although final figures were not yet available for 1975, there were 843,000 divorces in the first months, and an agency researcher said the number was set to surpass a million for the year.

The country's divorce rate began climbing in 1962 and by 73 divorces had reached the rate of 4.4 per cent per 1,000 population, breaking the record of 4.3 per cent established in 1968. The most recent 12-month rate, the center said, was 4.5 per cent.

The center also reported that the national marriage rate was dropping by about 4 per cent at a time when the number of Americans of marriageable age is increasing.

Based on 1971 data, 28 per cent of American marriages end in divorce," said Paul Glick, senior demographer with the U.S. Census Bureau. "But we think that will increase to about 30 per cent, using the new figures."

Huge Art Thefts Revealed by Moscow Collector

By Peter Osos

MOSCOW, Feb. 19 (UPI)—George Costakis, the Soviet Union's leading collector of 20th-century Russian art, said today that he is convinced that hundreds of works have been stolen from him in three separate burglaries since September, 1974, and probably smuggled to the West.

Mr. Costakis, in an interview this morning, said that the value of the missing works, which include eight watercolors by Kandinsky, could well be more than \$3 million, although no complete estimate of his holdings has ever been made.

The bulk of the thefts, Mr. Costakis believes, took place last month, when stacks of watercolors, graphics, drawings and gouaches disappeared from a storage room at his Moscow apartment. About the same time, a fire leveled his country cottage and after sifting the ashes Mr. Costakis maintained that the blaze was only a cover for removing works that were being held there.

Mr. Costakis, a lifelong devotee of Greek origin who works in a nondiplomatic job at the Canadian Embassy here, has accumulated his collection as a hobby dating back four decades. In recent years, a stream of West-



Art collector George Costakis in his apartment in Moscow.

ern and Soviet visitors has gone to his apartment to admire walls covered with Kandinsky's, as well as paintings by Kasimir Malevich, Marc Chagall, Lyubov Popova, Ivan Klyun and many others—

part of a Russian tradition that is rarely shown in official galleries. None of these paintings—a total of perhaps 300 canvases in all—is missing.

Weekend IHT Canceled by 'Action Day'

A printers' strike will prevent publication of the weekend International Herald Tribune and many newspapers in France. The strike is an "action day" intended to further union demands.

King Is Hailed Elsewhere

Police in Barcelona Disperse Striking Building Workers

BARCELONA, Feb. 19 (Reuters).—Riot police used rubber bullets to disperse demonstrators here today as King Juan Carlos continued a tour of Catalonia. Reinforcements broke up a

crowd of about 1,000 striking construction workers who attacked police with stones. About 3,000 rightists demonstrated tonight in the square in front of Barcelona's city hall with cries of "Long live Franco and King Juan Carlos."

Tension ran high following the decision of the King yesterday to draft firemen and traffic police into the army, forcing them to break their strikes for more pay or face courts-martial.

The King, touring Catalonia to show the government's concern about the region's problems and demands for greater autonomy, arrived today in Tarragona to a welcome by about 40,000 flag-waving persons.

He conferred with Premier Carlos Arias Navarro in advance of a Cabinet meeting in Barcelona tomorrow. The Cabinet is expected to set up a commission to prepare administrative reforms in Catalonia.

A milder anti-terrorism law went into force today as the government took the first concrete steps to liberalize the authoritarian regime left by the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

The reform abolishes the automatic death penalty for killing policemen and the summary courts-martial introduced in August during a period of terrorism.

Also repealed was an article under which criticism of court treatment of Communists, anarchists and separatists was dealt with as terrorism.

New Walkouts
MADRID, Feb. 19 (UPI).—The wave of strikes—fueled by the economic problems and 15-per cent annual inflation—gained new strength today.

The new walkouts came in the construction and transport industries and increased the number of idled laborers to about 200,000, half of them construction workers in the Barcelona area.

Ten days ago the government devalued the peseta by 10 per cent, increasing by an estimated \$330 million Spain's bill for oil imports.

That increase was expected to be passed on to motorists and reports said that an economic decree being prepared by the government includes a four-peseta rise in the price of gasoline, to 28 pesetas a liter (\$1.76 a gallon).

Syria and Jordan Set to Implement Cooperation Pact
AMMAN, Feb. 19 (UPI).—Taking another step toward their nations' planned semi-unity, the Premiers of Jordan and Syria reached final agreement yesterday on a broad economic and mutual cooperation pact.

A joint communiqué issued at the end of the three-day meeting here between Syrian Premier Mahmoud Ayyoubi and Jordanian Premier Zaid Rifai said that they had agreed to implement accords reached last June during a Jordanian-Syrian summit meeting.

The accords provide for the joint exportation of phosphates, the creation of a free zone along their borders and combining their diplomatic representation abroad by next June.

The agreements were reached by Syria's President Hafez al-Assad and King Hussein following their reconciliation after five years during which their relations were strained.

Diplomats Bow To Ballerinas In Stockholm
STOCKHOLM, Feb. 19 (AP).—Relations between the ballerinas of the Royal Opera House and the Swedish Foreign Ministry were on a bumper level for a few weeks but now are normalized.

The opera house was rebuilt last fall with a new stage floor that was made level by a computer that adjusted the height of the different sections.

But when the Foreign Ministry broadcast its instructions to its ambassadors in Asian countries every morning, the floor undulated and the rehearsing ballerinas stumbled.

The Foreign Ministry transmitter was so powerful that it jammed the computer.

The Foreign Ministry is now broadcasting its instructions in the afternoon.

Britain Plans Heavy Cuts In Spending

(Continued from Page 1)

budget that Mr. Healey will announce in April.

The new program has already aroused furious opposition from the left wing of the Labor party and from interest groups to be affected by the cuts.

The leftist Tribune group in Parliament issued a statement calling the white paper "a document of shame."

One member of the Labor party's final betrayal of social justice." Another leftist member, Brian Sedgemore, said, "These cuts represent a fundamental shift in wealth and power away from working people and their families."

The head of the National Union of Teachers called the cuts "catastrophic, the economics of bedlam," and the Royal Automobile Club, reacting to reductions in the rate of new road building, saw the plan as "another spoke in the wheel towards bringing Britain to a standstill."

Since July, however, when Mr. Healey and Mr. Wilson began an assault on the country's 25-per cent inflation with a limit on weekly wages, increased on the left and various interest groups have reacted similarly.

But so far, the government has been able to isolate the dissenters. The reason is that the trade union leadership, which helped bring down the last Conservative government, accepts the government's diagnosis of the economy and is backing its efforts to rebuild.

Public spending, Mr. Healey said, had fallen to 60 per cent of the country's gross national product last year—its total economic output—from 60 per cent just three years ago and 42 per cent 15 years ago. The rub for Britain was that its total output, growing less than 3 per cent over the last decade, did not keep pace with the spending growth. Something had to give, and what gave was taxes, industrial expansion, and the national debt.

Growth Trend Reversed
Actual spending through 1975 is scheduled to rise by 6 per cent, but the government expects the economy to grow only 2.5 per cent, so the net effect is a decline in the economy's share of public spending.

What is more important about the program announced today is the reversal in the growth trend. Previously projected growth for defense, agriculture, nationalized industries, road-building, housing, health care, education, libraries and many other services is being cut. Social security and foreign aid are being preserved at projected levels and some minor public services are being maintained at the levels projected last year.

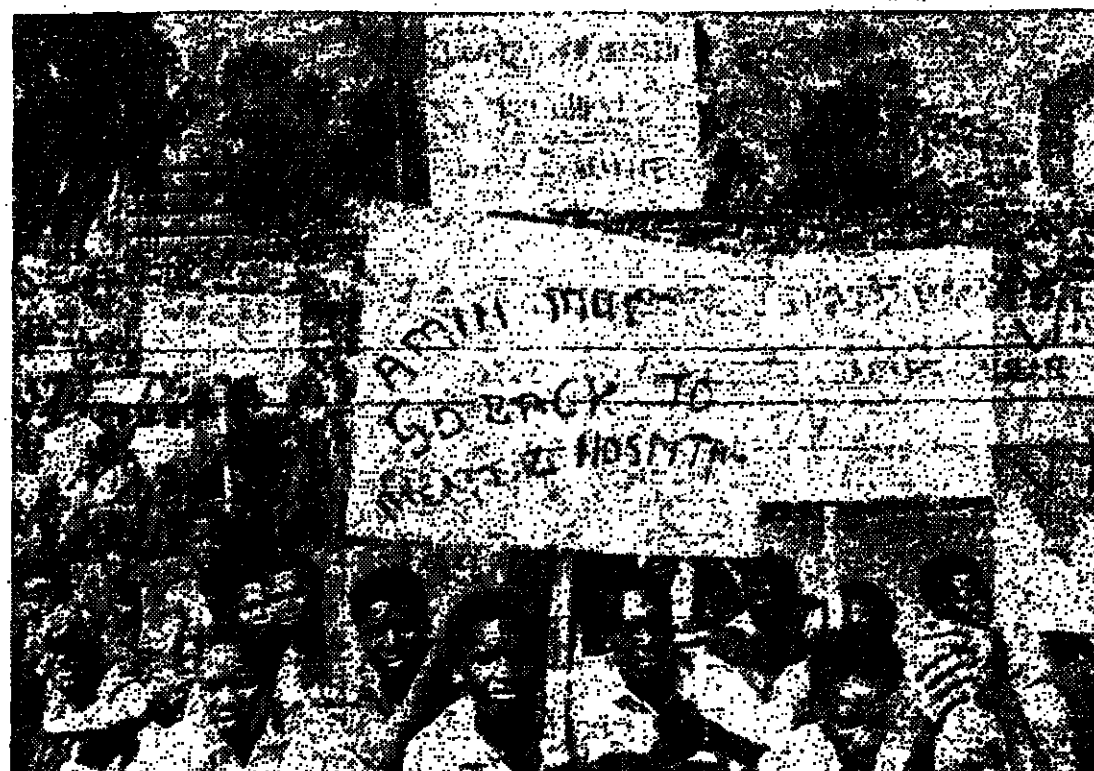
Obvious victims of the new plan will be Britain's local governments, where spending has often run even further out of control than it has in the central government, and the civil service, which has been building up staff at an unprecedented rate and winning pay increases exceeding some of those realized by the country's most militant unions.

"For the average person," Mr. Healey promised, "there will be no deterioration in services." However, he added, "there will be no improvement."

Antigua Independence Squelched in Election
ST. JOHN'S, Antigua, Feb. 19 (UPI).—The Antigua Labor party reaped control of this Caribbean state in yesterday's election, squelching Antigua's bid for immediate independence from Britain.

Labor party leader Vere Bird, who had led local government for 25 years before his party lost to the Progressive Labor Movement in 1971, was expected to be called by Gov. Sir Clifford Jacobs to form a new government following the resignation of P.L.M. Prime Minister George Walter.

Mr. Walter had campaigned on a platform of leading Antigua's 68,000 inhabitants to full independence from Britain before the end of this year.



PRO AND CON—Demonstrators in Nairobi yesterday supporting Kenyan President Jomo Kenyatta and attacking Ugandan President Idi Amin, who has claimed parts of Kenya.

Kenya Says It Will Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

would "demand an explanation from Queen Elizabeth" about Britain's decision earlier this century to cede Uganda territory to Kenya.

Marshal Amin, in a radio broadcast monitored here today, was seen by diplomats as attempting to defuse the crisis. "Forgetting himself as misunderstood," Marshal Amin said, "When I put out historical facts, this should not be misunderstood or indicate that I intend to go to war with my neighbors."

He said he would "preserve the letter of the charter of the Organization of African Unity," adding, "I have no territorial ambitions."

Note to Queen Reported
KAMPALA, Feb. 19 (Reuters).—Marshal Amin has written to Queen Elizabeth demanding an explanation about areas of Uganda that he says were transferred to Kenya and the Sudan by the region's former British colonial authorities, informed sources said today.

The sources did not give details of the message, which was understood to have been given to the British High Commission here.

President Amin has said he has documentary evidence to prove that parts of Uganda were transferred illegally by the British. He has stressed that he is not claiming the areas for Uganda, but wants to insure that the people there are given their independence.

"The people in these former parts of Uganda are richer than those of other parts of Kenya and can support themselves once they become independent," he said on radio last night.

Jews Assail Soviet Policy
(Continued from Page 1)

Israel formed after the 1967 Middle East war. Some Israeli politicians oppose returning any of the territory conquered in 1967 to the Arabs and, although officials cautioned against reading too much into the declaration, conference sources said that it represented a mild victory for this faction.

The conference turned down a suggestion for a permanent body to coordinate emigration. Joseph Almog, the new chairman of the World Zionist Organization, issued a statement urging a special meeting later to discuss "the appropriate means and structure to coordinate this campaign."

Former Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir received a standing ovation from the delegates at the final session. Within minutes, she had many of them in tears as she described the death of 6 million Jews in World War II and said "not even Hitler could break our spirit."

Mrs. Meir called the conference "one more hour of the history of the Jewish people" and compared the "unbearable struggle" of Soviet Jews to the biblical exodus of the Jews from Egypt.

"It's a decisive question in the life of every single Jew throughout the world," she said. "If we don't take up this struggle, we ourselves will not be free anymore. Either the Jewish people collectively stand up to defend the life of every single Jew everywhere, or we shall all be lost to slavery."

Airlines Resume Talks
GENEVA, Feb. 19 (AP).—The world's major airlines flying the North Atlantic resumed discussions today on fixing new passenger fares to go into effect April 1.

Japan's Premier to Coordinate 4 Probes of Lockheed Affair

(Continued from Page 1)

TOKYO, Feb. 19 (AP).—Premier Takeo Miki today announced four investigations into allegations of payoffs in Japan by the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. and said he would head a Cabinet committee to coordinate them.

Mr. Miki repeated a request that the United States provide all available material on the case in the interests of good relations. The Premier said he would set up special investigating committees for his ruling Liberal Democratic party and for the Diet (parliament) and that there would also be investigations by law enforcement and tax agency officials.

Asked in a nationally televised news conference whether he really intended to dig out the truth, Mr. Miki replied angrily: "You don't trust me, do you? We cannot overcome the present difficulties without having the people's trust. And to obtain this trust, we have to reveal the truth."

Testimony to Senate
Former Lockheed vice-chairman A. C. Kouchian told the U.S. Senate's Multinational Corporations Subcommittee two weeks ago that the company made more than \$12 million in payoffs in Japan to promote its sales. Of this, \$7 million allegedly went to Yoshio Kodama, an influential rightist, and \$5 million allegedly went to government officials.

Mr. Kodama stayed away from a parliamentary committee's two-day inquiry this week pleading ill health, and seven other witnesses denied any knowledge of payoffs.

Asked about Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's request to a federal court to stop publication of names of high government officials involved in the Lockheed case, Mr. Miki said: "I have a different idea, although Mr. Kissinger must have made such a request out of his goodwill."

Italian Ex-Aide's Demand
ROME, Feb. 19 (Reuters).—Mario Tanassi, a former Italian defense minister whose name has been associated with the Lockheed payoff scandal, urged today that full and unaltered copies of the Senate subcommittee's probe records be sent to Italy.

In a letter to Premier Aldo Moro, he requested that the Italian Embassy in Washington be instructed to ask the Senate for the material, which he said was needed to identify the real culprits and to clear the innocent.

Mr. Tanassi, a Social Democrat, and another former defense minister, Christian Democrat Luigi Gui, have declared themselves innocent of any wrongdoing in Italian dealings with Lockheed.

Greece Launches Probe
ATHENS, Feb. 19 (AP).—The Defense Ministry announced yesterday that it has ordered a legal investigation into press reports here that Lockheed Aircraft

Mihajlov Fast in Jail Described by Family
BELGRADE, Feb. 19 (Reuters).—Disident Yugoslav author Mihajlov has lost 44 pounds since starting a hunger strike in jail 75 days ago, and is ready to continue the fast until he dies, his relatives said today.

But a government official said Mihajlov, 40, has been on a voluntary diet because he was overweight. Last February the writer began a seven-year term for spreading anti-state propaganda. He weighed 183 pounds on Dec. 5 when he started his fast to demand more facilities for himself and more rights for political prisoners, the relatives said.

In Parliament Vote Tomorrow

Support Expected for Moro Cabinet

ROME, Feb. 19 (UPI).—Premier Aldo Moro asked Parliament today for a confidence vote in his new minority government, which he called an "unpleasant and forcible" solution to the break in old political alliances.

The Christian Democratic Premier put Italy's 36th postwar Cabinet before the Chamber of Deputies and Senate, already preoccupied with a possible Lockheed bribe scandal.

Politicians said that Mr. Moro was expected to win his first parliamentary test on Saturday with ease, despite a dispute over abortion and the allegations of payoffs by Lockheed Aircraft Corp. to Italian officials.

Mr. Moro, who formed his government Feb. 11 after a 36-day political crisis, said he had to fall back on a one-party minority government because the old center-left coalition fell apart. He said that his former Socialist partners wanted a government role for the Communists, who gained 2.5 million new votes in regional elections last June, and the Christian Democrats opposed that.

"Gesture of Courage"
The one-party government is an unpleasant and forcible solution," Mr. Moro said. "My party and I frankly did not desire it. But if we had given up, this would have meant new elections. We chose to make a gesture of courage and assume our responsibility."

In his speech, Mr. Moro watered down his previously announced emergency program to combat unemployment, at 7 per cent, and inflation to meet the criticism of Socialists and others.

He said he would reconsider his original suggestion for a heavy tax on corporate profits, which critics said would stifle the economy rather than meet its announced goal of keeping prices down.

Mr. Moro also said he would enforce a proposed freeze of upper-income brackets, which critics said would hurt only if management and labor agreed.

He promised a crackdown on tax evaders and jail terms as well as fines for those smuggling money out of the country.

Mr. Moro said he was confident that Italy's gross national product could grow 8 per cent in 1976-77 if his program is adopted.

Confidence votes are scheduled Saturday in the Chamber and next week in the Senate. Mr. Moro, 59, has the support of his Christian Democrats and the Social Democrats, and pledges of

abstentions by the Socialists, Republicans and Liberals. That should give him about a 300-235 vote in the 630-seat Chamber and 150-120 in the 322-member Senate.

But politicians said that the abortion issue and allegations that top members of the Christian Democratic party received influence money from Lockheed, would be a test.

"Body Snatching" Charged
Dublin Acts to Foil IRA Plot To Give Stagg a Hero's Buri

DUBLIN, Feb. 19 (UPI).—The Irish Republic's government moved today to block a hero's burial for IRA hunger-striker Frank Stagg, who died last week in a British jail.

It ordered an aircraft carrying the remains of Stagg to an in-flight detour from Dublin airport to Shannon, 120 miles southwest. There, the body was placed in the airport morgue, under police guard.

Police seized nine suspected members of the IRA and held them under the Offences Against the State Act. Six of them were detained in Dublin and three in Cavan, near the border with Northern Ireland, a police spokesman said.

He said that five of the six arrested in Dublin were Irishmen who had traveled from England to participate in funeral ceremonies for Stagg.

IRA Chiefs Frustrated
The change in the corpse's arrival site left a group of IRA leaders, headed by Belfast veteran Joe Cahill, waiting in vain at Dublin airport, where they had planned a major reception ceremony.

They accused the government of "body snatching" and drove off to Shannon to demand custody of the body.

Rory O'Grady, president of Sinn Féin, the political arm of the Irish Republic's army, said: "It is a clear case of body snatching—in the best tradition of Britain."

The government said it had diverted Stagg's remains "in the interest of security" and that Stagg's widow, Bridie, had been informed of the move.

Although Stagg had requested in his last will at Wakefield Prison, where he died after a 61-day fast, that he be accorded a "military-style" funeral, his widow was reported in local newspapers as being opposed to any IRA attempt to turn his funeral into a paramilitary demonstration.

Burial Plans
IRA plans had called for parading the body across the Irish Republic to Stagg's native county, Mayo, where he would have been buried with military honors.

Government sources said that, instead, the body's custody would be assigned to the widow for burial in Mayo and that security forces would prevent any attempt by the IRA to take over the funeral. They said that a police guard would probably deliver the coffin to County Mayo.

The IRA was caught by surprise by the government's change of the air-delivery route. When they expected arrival time at Dublin airport, they found the IRA leaders discovered that the

Russian Art Collector Fears Theft of Hundreds of Works
(Continued from Page 1)

I found were two of the primitives outside the building, but they were undamaged as if they had been dropped by someone fleeing," he went on.

Then, a few days later, Mr. Costakis went into the apartment storage place to see how many treasures he still had and soon realized that much was missing there, too. Exactly how many works are gone, Mr. Costakis cannot say, but he believes at least several hundred.

A major art theft in the Soviet Union may not be without precedent, but it is certainly highly unusual. The mystery—for which Mr. Costakis has no explanation—is why the police seem to have regarded the affair so casually, at least until now.

Although his job at the Canadian Embassy as an administrative officer is relatively modest, Mr. Costakis, who is 53, has a special standing in Soviet society; he represents a rare case of a private citizen who has accumulated wealth within the system. Moreover, most of his collection is made up of works from the first three decades of the 20th

century that pose a dilemma for the Kremlin because their avant-garde styles have never won acceptance here.

Mr. Costakis's enthusiasm for the art of the 20th century is well known. He has a large collection of such works as Kandinsky, Malevich and the Russian Futurists. He has also established the awkwardness of having to make the search for Soviet art a major task.

And all along, the collector maintained that he even to want to turn over most of his works to the state—possibly for sale as a small windfall to the new Trukhovsky Gallery under construction in Moscow.

Moscow is a city where art should be on any unusual or one-time occurrence such as thefts. So it is not surprising that there are theories in the rounds which link the appearance of the work to the theft of Costakis's collection.

But there is no indication that this is the case.

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Paris Red Part... Gains Popular... Since Policy...

PARIS, Feb. 19 (Reuters).—The popularity of the French Communist party and its leader, Georges Marchais, has soared since the movement of a liberal turn this month, according to an opinion poll published today.

New Hampshire

Campaign Politeness Fades
Between Reagan, Ford Aides

By David S. Broder

CONCORD, N.H., Feb. 19 (UPI)—The Republican presidential fight turned rough yesterday, with Ronald Reagan's Hampshire campaign chair accusing President Ford of "a cheap political shot" and a "cheap political shot" in response.

House Panel
Probes of
Nixon Pardon

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP)—House subcommittee today set out to probe further President Ford's pardon of President Richard Nixon.

House Judiciary Subcommittee on Crime and Criminal Justice, led by Rep. Elizabeth Holtz-D-N.Y., which would have the panel's staff to investigate the pardon.

Rep. Holtzman called for the panel to probe the pardon on the basis of a new report that appeared in The Washington Post.

Rep. Holtzman said the report suggested that Gen. Haig, now an allied commander in Europe, on or about Aug. 28, 1974, sought to persuade President Ford to pardon Mr. Nixon.

Rep. Holtzman said the report suggested that Gen. Haig, now an allied commander in Europe, on or about Aug. 28, 1974, sought to persuade President Ford to pardon Mr. Nixon.

across the populous southern section of the state, and Mr. Reagan arrives tomorrow for three days of campaigning, his sixth trip of the year. He will concentrate on the major cities of Manchester and Nashua.

Former Gov. Hugh Gregg, the state chairman for Mr. Reagan, charged yesterday that Mr. Ford "demeaned" his office and did a disservice to the Republican party when he distorted Mr. Reagan's positions in a news conference Tuesday night.

Mr. Ford had said that the former California governor was too far to the right politically and cannot be elected president. He cited, as examples of Mr. Reagan's conservatism, past suggestions that Social Security be made voluntary and its trust funds invested in the stock market, as well as Mr. Reagan's proposal for transferring many domestic programs from the federal government to the states.

Mr. Gregg said that both charges were distortions, adding that Mr. Ford "used the power of the presidency to take a cheap political shot against a decent Republican who has been scrupulously abiding by the 11th commandment." The 11th commandment is a proposal, espoused by Mr. Reagan since his 1966 California gubernatorial primary, that "no Republican should speak ill of another Republican."

Later, in an interview, Mr. Gregg added that "if he [Mr. Ford] can't tell the truth, he ought to shut up about it. After all, he has a responsibility as head of his party not to destroy our likely nominee."

Jon Breen, spokesman for the Ford campaign here, replied that "apparently the pressure of the campaign is beginning to wear on Gov. Gregg," and he suggested that Mr. Gregg "listen more closely to his candidate before making ridiculous and unfounded charges."

Public Repudiation
The Ford campaign here has quoted Mr. Reagan as espousing voluntary Social Security in a 1965 speech, but he has publicly repudiated that suggestion during this campaign. Mr. Reagan has also said that his discussion early this month of investing Social Security trust funds in U.S. business was simply a reference to a suggestion that some economists have made, not a proposal on his part.

After drawing considerable criticism for his transfer plan for domestic programs, Mr. Reagan specified here last month that he would also favor transferring federal tax revenues to the states to compensate for the costs of the programs they acquired.

Neither the Ford nor Reagan camp has made a major poll in New Hampshire in recent days, but the belief on both sides is that the extent of the turnout could determine the winner.

Mr. Ford's early lead has melted under Mr. Reagan's effort, and an informed source said that polls indicate the turnout could shift the outcome eight or nine points in a race that both sides now believe will be in the 55-45 percent range, whichever way it goes.

Connally Write-In Drive
MANCHESTER, N.H., Feb. 19 (UPI)—New Hampshire's nine daily newspapers carried a political advertisement today backing a write-in movement in Tuesday's Democratic primary for former Texas Gov. John Connally.

The move was promoted by Richard Viguerie of Washington, whose computerized fund-raising firm has raised nearly \$6 million for Alabama Gov. George Wallace. Mr. Connally has disavowed the write-in campaign.

Alabama Reopens Bombing Probe
FATAL TO 4 IN 1963
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 19 (UPI)—Alabama Attorney General Bill Baxley said yesterday that he had reopened an investigation into the September, 1963, bombing that killed four black girls and injured 19 persons at a church here.



ODD COUPLE—CIA Director George Bush (left) and CBS newsmen Daniel Schorr outside the room where the Senate Foreign Relations Committee heard Mr. Bush testify. Mr. Schorr has said that he gave portions of a House report on the CIA to a newspaper.

Disputed by Federal Regulator

Three Who Quit Over A-Plants
Tell Congressmen of 'Hazards'

By Robert A. Rosenblatt

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Three U.S. nuclear engineers said yesterday that a serious power plant accident is inevitable because of design deficiencies and slipshod government regulation.

The engineers, who resigned early this month from management positions in the Nuclear Division of the General Electric Co., told the Joint Congressional Committee on Nuclear Energy that continued operation of nuclear power plants "creates severe hazards to the public."

One said that inspection standards are tougher for hair-dryers and toasters than for some control panel equipment used in nuclear plants.

U.S. Aides' Rebuttal

But the government's chief nuclear safety regulator strongly denied the charges, dismissing most of them as old issues. William Anders, chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, said that his experts have no reasons to recommend shutting any nuclear plants and "safety is our preeminent consideration."

Mr. Anders was heard briefly at a hearing that also involved testimony by former GE engineers Dale Bridenbaugh, Gregory Minor and Richard Hubbard. They had each quit a job paying between \$30,000 and \$40,000 a year to dramatize what they called nuclear power dangers.

The three are now campaigning for a nuclear safety proposition that will appear on the ballot in California in June. The measure would require the state legislature to certify the safety of nuclear power plants or else restrict the plant operations.

From "strictly a technical safety" consideration, 19 of the 57 nuclear power plants in the United States should be shut down immediately because they do not meet current safety standards, Mr. Bridenbaugh said. These are older plants approved for operations under outdated rules, he testified.

Constant Review

However, Mr. Anders said the Nuclear Regulatory Commission is constantly reviewing safety conditions at all existing plants, and he asserted that one installation has 33 modifications underway to conform to current safety standards.

Nevertheless, Mr. Minor said that design deficiencies make the likelihood of a nuclear power plant accident "a certain event." The only question is when and where.

Rep. John Anderson, R-Ill., citing a government-commissioned study, said the possibility of a nuclear power accident is extremely remote. A U.S. resident's danger of being hurt in an automobile accident is 1 in 100,000, compared with a possibility of 1 in 5,000 million for a nuclear accident, Rep. Anderson said.

Mr. Minor disagreed, saying that Rep. Anderson's odds against nuclear power accidents were "too high."

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Ankara Policeman Shot

ANKARA, Feb. 19 (AP)—Five leftist militants fired on a group of policemen Tuesday and wounded one of them seriously, officials announced. They said the assailants were later captured and identified as university students belonging to the Turkish People's Liberation Army, an outlawed Marxist group.

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WITNESSES—Three former General Electric officials, from left, Richard Hubbard, Gregory Minor and Dale Bridenbaugh, at congressional hearings.

U.S. Orders Ban
On All Pesticides
Using Mercury

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (UPI)—Environmental Protection Agency director Russell Train ordered an immediate ban yesterday on U.S. production of virtually all pesticides containing mercury.

Mr. Train cited cases of nervous-system disorders caused by mercury poisoning in Japan, Iran and the United States as evidence that unchecked use of mercurial pesticides would pose an unreasonable human health hazard.

The EPA order will halt the production of all mercurial pesticides used as bactericides or fungicides in paints, varnishes and lacquers. It also eliminates such pesticides on turf, including golf courses, and in the treatment of seeds.

The order, however, stopped short of banning all mercurial pesticides. It allowed continued production of fungicides containing mercury compounds to treat fabrics such as awnings and tarpaulins intended for outdoor use, for the control of brown mold of freshly cut lumber and for the control of Dutch elm disease.

2 Congressmen Deny
Having Taken Bribes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP)—Two congressmen under investigation by the Justice Department have denied taking bribes from the South Korean government.

Rep. Joseph Addabbo, D-N.Y., and Rep. Robert Leggett, D-Calif., denied a report published today that they had accepted bribes last fall of less than \$10,000.

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TV Reporter
Shifted After
Press Leak

By John Carmody

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (WP)—CBS News correspondent Daniel Schorr, who passed a copy of the House Intelligence Committee report to the Village Voice for publication, has been removed by his network from the intelligence beat.

Mr. Schorr was transferred to a general assignment post last week by the chief of the Washington bureau of CBS, Sanford Scowcroft.

Mr. Schorr covered the intelligence community and related news, considered a key assignment, for 13 months.

Last week, at the height of the furor over the publication of the still officially secret report, he was barred by CBS from covering the House Intelligence Committee itself but continued related coverage.

CBS's action became known today shortly before the House, by a vote of 269 to 115, directed its Ethics Committee to investigate whether Mr. Schorr is in contempt of the House for his role in publication of the secret report in the weekly New York newspaper.

Acknowledgment

Mr. Schorr has publicly stated that he passed the report to the Voice, which published excerpts in its Feb. 16 and current issues. The CBS man had revealed some of the report's contents on television and radio broadcasts before Congress voted Jan. 29 to keep the report secret.

Today's House resolution asked the Ethics Committee to probe the circumstances surrounding the report's publication in the newspaper.

CBS News president Richard Salant said today that the assignment change does not represent disciplinary action against Mr. Schorr.

It is known that CBS officials have held several discussions in New York this week regarding Mr. Schorr's status.

While CBS officials have told Mr. Schorr that they will back him to the fullest against any government action that might seek to force him to reveal what he got the report, it is known that some CBS executives believe the report's subsequent publication in the Voice raised serious questions.

Mr. Schorr, who has taken a "long weekend" off to relax from "some strain," he feels over the furor, said today that he did not regard the assignment change as a disciplinary action.

"All I've been told," he said, "is that CBS and I have a problem together in the face of a probable government investigation and that we'll face it together. And I haven't heard anything about any disciplinary action."

Internment Edict
Canceled by Ford

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP)—President Ford today signed a proclamation, which he said should have been enacted years ago, nullifying the World War II order under which 112,000 Japanese-Americans were interned.

The internment order was signed by President Franklin Roosevelt 34 years ago today and was never officially lifted.

On Dec. 31, 1946, President Harry Truman declared the end of World War II hostilities, which effectively nullified the order.

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Brazil to Gain
Stature With
U.S. Accord2 Nations Will Sign
Consultation Pact

By Joanne Omang

BRASILIA, Feb. 19 (UPI)—The United States and Brazil will sign a consultative agreement Saturday pledging mutual notification and discussion of issues before debate in world forums, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger announced today.

The agreement signals effective U.S. recognition of Brazil as a world power, on a par with other nations such as Japan and India, which enjoy similar pacts, State Department officials said. It was "a recognition of fact."

The agreement, the first major announcement of Mr. Kissinger's tour through Latin America, seemed intended to draw Brazil back toward the U.S. orbit and away from any flirtation with nonalignment. It also seemed certain to be a bombshell in the rest of Latin America, where Brazil's growing strength and influence already cause as much unease as admiration.

Mr. Kissinger, in a long talk prepared for delivery at a dinner in his honor, said the agreement recognized Brazil's emergence as a major contributor to world forums.

The agreement seems certain to alarm some of Brazil's neighbors, many of which are already worried about the profusion of Brazilian products in their markets, the number of Brazilian technicians laboring in their countries for Brazilian-financed projects and the families of Brazilian settlers whose farms and hamlets are blurring the giant nation's borders.

Latin American leftists have long warned of a U.S.-Brazil "axis" aimed at control of the continent economically and politically. Some nations, such as Argentina and Bolivia, worry that the growth of Brazilian border influence means territorial ambitions that the United States might now appear to be endorsing.

Any such worries, according to State Department officials, would completely distort the significance of the agreement. Their view is that Latin American countries' relations with the United States are one thing, their relations with Brazil another, and Brazil's relations with the United States pose no threat to Latin America outside Brazil.

Under its rightist military government, which took power in a 1964 coup, Brazil has achieved spectacular economic development with a growth rate of 10 percent or better until last year. It was based on heavy U.S. assistance—\$2.5 billion since 1964, or more than \$600,000 a day—plus a policy of high pay for technology and low pay for labor.

Mr. Kissinger arrived here today from Peru, where he spoke approvingly of the nonalignment policy of the leftist military government, but reminded the Peruvians that they are "part of the Western Hemisphere."

Earthquake Near Cuba
WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP)—A strong earthquake was reported near the south coast of Cuba today, but there were no immediate reports of damage, the U.S. Geological Survey said.

Lazy, Fun-Loving West Germans
Overhauling Industrious Image

DUSSELDORF, Feb. 19 (UPI)—West Germans are changing their attitudes toward thrift, industry, discipline and sex, according to a public opinion survey.

The change in values is so great that Prof. Elisabeth Noelle-Neumann, head of the Demographic Institute in Allensbach, believes a "silent revolution" is taking place in West Germany.

She said jokingly that her survey showed that so many Germans now place fun above hard work that soon foreign nations will no longer have to fear West German exports.

She said that in a 1967 survey 71 per cent of West Germans questioned considered hard, conscientious work fulfilling and worthwhile. The percentage today has sunk to 52 per cent, she reported.

The percentage of men who approve of unmarried couples living together has increased from 48 to 78 per cent. Even more women approve of what are known here as "wild marriages." The women's rate on this question has risen from 24 to 52 per cent.

She reported similar changes in the number of persons who respect such virtues as thrift, good behavior, conformity and efforts at self-improvement.

Chile Protests a UN Charge
It 'Institutionalized' Torture

GENEVA, Feb. 19 (UPI)—The Chilean government has filed a "most formal and vigorous protest" over a United Nations report that accused it of having "institutionalized" torture.

The report, prepared by a special five-man panel of experts of the UN Human Rights Commission, contained "unconfirmed assertions, obvious contradictions, flagrant exaggerations" and its analysis of the Chilean situation was "neither objective nor serious," the government asserted yesterday.

The Chilean protest was contained in a 30-page document that was submitted in reply to the report that the 32-nation commission is discussing at its current session here.

Because the group of experts was denied admission to Chile, its report was based on documents and on witnesses who testified before it. The report was completed here Jan. 30.

Sworn Enemies

In its observations, the military junta that rules Chile asserted that the group's report was based "almost exclusively on the statements of witnesses [who are] sworn enemies of the government of Chile, while no proof is offered of the truth of their assertions."

The report found that the "denial of human rights and inhuman, cruel and degrading treatment" had become a "pattern of governmental policies in Chile."

The government of Gen. Augusto Pinochet protested that the group's completed report was "basically the same" as the interim report it had prepared for the debate on Chile at the last session of the UN General Assembly.

The statements made by Chile at the Assembly and the information supplied by the government on the gradual restoration of the rights and procedures that had been suspended when the late President Salvador Allende was overthrown in September, 1973, "meant nothing," the protest said.

'Unfounded' Report

Rejecting as "unfounded" the report's finding that torture continued to exist on a "large scale" in Chile, the government said that the group's investigation had been "biased and irresponsible."

The Chilean document termed the testimony given the experts by Dr. Sheila Cassidy, 38, a British surgeon who said she had been

tortured by electric shocks while in custody, as a "product of her imagination." Dr. Cassidy was released last December and expelled from Chile.

Dr. Cassidy's testimony was cited at length in the report. The Chilean document said that it could not be reasonably believed that if she had been tortured the government knowingly ran the risk of freeing her just in time for her to testify before the UN group.

Uruguay Accused

LONDON, Feb. 19 (AP)—Amnesty International charged today that torture of political prisoners in Uruguay is routine and that 24 prisoners died there from torture in the last 3 1/2 years.

The London-based human-rights organization said that it sent a list of the victims to President Juan Bordaberry last December and asked permission for an impartial investigation, "but no reply had been received."

Train Kills 115 Antelope

BOISE, Idaho, Feb. 19 (UPI)—A train traveling 70 miles an hour struck a herd of antelope resting on tracks in southern Idaho, killing 115 of the animals, the Union Pacific Railroad reported yesterday.

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Report Shows Wide Differences

Mixed Gains in Soviet-U.S. Economic Balance

By Theodore Shabad

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (NYT).—The Soviet Union last year continued to exceed the United States in its output of key industrial commodities—from oil and coal to steel and cement—but fell short in farm production, establishing one of the greatest agricultural gaps between the two countries in recent decades.

At the same time, overall economic performance in the Soviet Union again lagged behind that of the United States, achieving only about three-fifths of the U.S. gross national product and remaining far behind in quality of output, productivity and living standards.

These are some of the aspects that emerge from a comparison of the Soviet year-end report,

made public early this month, and preliminary figures for the principal sectors of the U.S. economy.

They suggest that while the Soviet Union, with its traditional emphasis on heavy industry, has pushed ahead of the United States in many primary goods, wide differences in consumption of goods and services continue to persist.

The drought that accounted for the farm setback was described by a Soviet economic commentator last week as the worst since World War II. It reduced the combined production of all grains to 3.6 billion bushels, the lowest in a decade.

The United States, by contrast, had a record crop, harvesting about 10 billion bushels—80 per cent more than the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union has traditionally been the world's largest producer of wheat, but Moscow, so far, has announced no figure for the 1975 wheat crop, suggesting that it was unusually low. Wheat accounts for 40 to 45 per cent of the Soviet grain crop, so that it may have dropped last year to little more than 2 billion bushels, or roughly the U.S. level.

In the industrial sphere, the Soviet Union continued to push ahead in the iron and steel industry.

In 1975, the poorest steel year in the United States since the early 1960s, the Soviet Union exceeded U.S. raw steel output by a third—156 million short tons compared with 117 million.

The Soviet Union also stayed ahead of the United States in coal mining, yielding 770 million short tons compared with 643 million.

The overall predominance of the United States is reflected in the generation of electric power, which affects economic activities across the board. Last year the Soviet Union topped a trillion kilowatt-hours, but that was still only half the electricity production of the United States.



A SUNNY DAY—After recent torrential rains that caused flooding in the area around and in Rome, the sun came out and brought at least two cats with it.

Cancer Expert Cautious on Study

MILAN, Feb. 19 (AP).—The leader of an Italian team that has discovered a combination drug treatment hailed as a breakthrough in treatment of breast cancer (IET, Feb. 19) warns it is not an "absolute remedy" and that more testing will be needed.

"Let's hope we can save thousands of lives," Dr. Gianni Bonadonna said. "Hopes are justified. But there is no certainty. More tests . . . will be needed."

Dr. Bonadonna and a team developed a treatment combining three drugs that resulted in a sharp reduction in the recurrence of the disease among women who had been operated on for advanced breast cancer.

Obituaries

Eddie Dowling, a Broadway Performer, Writer, Producer

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (NYT).—Eddie Dowling, who sang and danced his way onto Broadway and remained there more than 40 years as a playwright, songwriter, actor, director and Pulitzer Prize-winning producer, died yesterday at a nursing home in Smithfield, N.J. He was in his 80s.

A slender, energetic man of medium height, he often produced, directed and played the leading part in the same play. He won four New York Drama Critics Circle awards, and his accomplishments ranged from dancing in the "Ziegfeld Follies" to producing Shakespeare.

Mr. Dowling made his Broadway debut in 1919 in "The Velvet Lady."

Although Victor Herbert had written the score, Mr. Dowling was allowed to sing two songs he had written himself. He also appeared in the "Ziegfeld Follies" of 1919, which starred Will Rogers, Fannie Brice and an 18-year-old star named Rae Dooly. Mr. Dowling and she eloped. He later referred to his marriage as the best decision of his life.

Among playwrights, he worked with William Saroyan on the production of "The Time of Your Life," which won a Pulitzer Prize, and with Paul Vincent Carroll, Sean O'Casey and Philip Barry.

He wrote his last holiday verse in 1974. He was also the creator of Mr. Arbuthnot, the ultimate cliché expert on all subjects in numerous New Yorker pieces.

Mr. Sullivan, the author of a dozen books, graduated from Cornell University in 1914 and was an infantry lieutenant in World War I. He worked for a Saratoga Springs newspaper before moving to New York City, where he worked for the now defunct New York World and wrote for the New Yorker.

Mrs. Rakhi M. Boskis

MOSCOW, Feb. 19 (UPI).—Mrs. Rakhi M. Boskis, 74, the Soviet Union's best known teacher of the deaf and dumb, has died. Uchitel'skaya Gazeta said today.

Mrs. Boskis, a graduate of Kiev Medical Institute, developed a system of classifying hard-of-hearing children that offered a new approach to their training. She treated many problems on the theory of speech formation in deaf or partly deaf children.

Father Pays Ransom in Paris Kidnapping

PARIS, Feb. 19 (AP).—A ransom of 10 million francs (\$2,750,000) has been paid for the release of Guy Thodoroff, 32, assistant managing director of the French Importers of Swedish Cars, kidnapped Feb. 4, informed sources said yesterday.

The ransom was paid by Tatcho Thodoroff, father of the kidnapped man. Since then there has been no word about the fate of Guy Thodoroff, but the father said he had high hopes his son would soon be released.

Frank Sullivan

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y., Feb. 19 (AP).—Frank Sullivan, 63, whose gentle humor entertained two generations of Saratoga Springs residents, died today at Saratoga Springs Hospital after a long illness.

Mr. Sullivan's annual Christmas poem bulging with the names of celebrities was a holiday fixture in the New Yorker magazine for four decades. He

L.A. Gunfight Screened

Miss Hearst Calmly Watches Videotaped Death of Captors

By Wallace Turner

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19 (NYT).—A calm Patricia Hearst watched from the witness chair yesterday while a videotape recording of the death of six of the Symbionese Liberation Army revolutionaries whom she had known was shown to the jury in her bank robbery trial.

The six members of the band that kidnapped Miss Hearst on Feb. 4, 1974, died in a gunfight with the Los Angeles police on May 17, 1974—a "battle that set after the house in which the group was living. Miss Hearst was not in the house at the time.

The videotape was shown as Miss Hearst neared the end of three days on the witness stand, during which she has described events that occurred from her abduction to her arrest here Sept. 18. She showed no emotion as she watched the violent scenes during which the six died, either of bullet wounds or of the heat and fumes of the fire that destroyed the small house in a black section of Los Angeles.

Fear of Being Killed

The videotape was shown by the defense to support its contention that Miss Hearst did not surrender to the authorities during the period in which she was a fugitive because she was afraid she would be killed.

Late yesterday afternoon, she testified that she still feared the two remaining members of the self-styled Symbionese Liberation Army, William and Emily Harris, who are free on bail in Los Angeles. She said that as soon as her defense lawyer took her case it was decided that because of her fear, there would be no attempt to have her released from prison on bail.

She told the jury that, when booked into the San Mateo County Jail after her arrest, she had signed in as "urban guerrilla" because it was insisted that she give an occupation. She said she gave an unpraised "power salute" when she came to court the first time because "it was what I was supposed to do." She later rescinded her "urban guerrilla" label.

Names Alleged Killers

Miss Hearst said that Nancy Ling Perry and Patricia Soltysek, both among the six killed in the fire, were the SLA members who killed Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in the school district parking lot in November, 1973. She said that Donald DeFreeze, another of the six, shot Dr. Robert Blackburn,

the deputy superintendent, who survived a shotgun wound.

Russell Little and Joseph R. Miro, two SLA members convicted of the Foster murder, were in the back seat of the car, Miss Hearst said, she had been to the killing occurred about two months before Miss Hearst was kidnapped, and it was alleged to trade her for the freedom of Little and Miro. That she was abducted.

Miss Hearst implicated several others in various activities as a testified without apparent inhibition. She told of Jack Scott, a sports activist, his wife, Miki, at his parents' taking her across the country and hiding her first New York City, then in Pennsylvania and then in a farmhouse at Jeffersonville, N.Y.

Miss Hearst also brought names of Kathy Folish and James Kilgus into the trial for the first time, saying that she and Mr. Scott at their apartment, Berkeley in June, 1974, after a was brought back here followed the Los Angeles gunfight.

Her chief lawyer, F. Lee Bailey, has based her defense on a claim that she participated in a SLA robbery of the Elbernia Bank on April 15, 1974, only because she feared that her captors would kill her if she did not.

Confrontations Reported SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19 (UPI).—During the search Miss Hearst, she and her companions talked themselves out of at least two confrontations with police here, according to sources intimately familiar with SLA activities.

A source here said that, in one of the confrontations, a deputy sheriff questioned Miss Hearst and then let her and a group of companions go.

In another instance, a source said, a policeman questioned small group of persons, including Miss Hearst. In neither case, source said, did police know they had been talking to a fugitive.

Miss Hearst has testified that she never sought to turn her over to police because she feared she would be shot on sight law officials.

Police spokesmen for the San Francisco Police Department said yesterday that the Marin County Sheriff's Department said yesterday that it had received no indication if their officers that Miss Hearst or other SLA fugitives had been seen or talked to before capture.

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Algeria (air)	13.25	6.62	3.31	Japan (air)	13.25	6.62	3.31	Lebanon (air)	13.25	6.62	3.31	Laos (air)	13.25	6.62	3.31	Lebanon (air)	13.25	6.62	3.31
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Arms and Men

There were many reflections of current moods and insights in the military aid bill the Senate has passed. Its revision of basic assumptions on which foreign aid has previously been based included checks on presidential authority, refusal of arms to countries violating the human rights of their citizens, greater control over private sales of weapons, greater publicity for arms negotiations to avert either involvement beyond the mere dispatch of weapons or the use of bribery in selling them. And there are specific prohibitions of arms for covert operations in Angola or for the military rulers of Chile.

On the whole, this is a very good bill, apart from the Angolan and Chilean provisions, which seem to have been tacked on to a measure that probably would not need to single out particular cases. It may well reduce the volume of U.S. arms shipments, which might not be good for the balance of trade or for some aspects of U.S. foreign policy. It could also create dilemmas in that there are bound to be disputes over just what constitutes an unacceptable infringement on human rights—no two countries are precisely the same in their appraisals or practices in this area. But to the extent that the bill will diminish what its author, Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., has called "the dangerous proliferation of conventional weapons without adequate political guidance or control," it may serve a useful purpose.

To be sure, the United States is not the only nation that is guilty of proliferating

arms. The crusade of François Cardinal Marty in France against arms sales and the temptation to the economically beleaguered Britain to build up trade from its arsenal indicate the extent of the competition in this field in the West. And, of course, the Communist countries are convinced that their own "political guidance and control" justifies their extensive distribution of the instruments of death.

But the United States may not only save its own conscience by setting more stringent standards for arms sales abroad by the bill which is well started toward congressional passage with a House of Representatives committee approval. It could also provide an example, and perhaps the beginnings of international realization that too many guns—coupled, in too many cases, with too little bread—are not a good foundation for a livable world.

The mere withholding of weapons, or their limitations, by even so powerful a nation as the United States will not of itself offer substantial promise of greater reason and peace to this strife-torn planet. Perhaps it may result in more weapons going to those who would use them for aggression, and fewer to those who simply want to defend themselves against aggression. But at least such self-restrictive acts as this might help to bring agreements among the arms-producing countries to control a trade which has such a perilous potential. At least, it will reduce the element of rivalry that has spurred so many arms races, and contribute to rational discussion of a common threat.

The Ford Intelligence Plan

Mr. Ford's intelligence reform measures are notably serious and comprehensive. By an executive order issued Wednesday, he has moved to centralize policy direction of the foreign intelligence community in the National Security Council, to set up a new board headed by the director of the CIA with the mandate and critical budget powers to "manage" intelligence activities, and to top this structure with an appointed citizen "oversight board." These steps, if put into effect conscientiously, would almost certainly give the president more assurance of control over the sprawling intelligence bureaucracy and could also give him better intelligence—surely desirable goals.

Mr. Ford describes his plan as one making the president "ultimately accountable for our intelligence activities." If this in fact turns out to be so, then it marks a major advance over the past when the studied use of the doctrine of "plausible deniability" often made it impossible for others to know if the president had been consulted, let alone if he would accept responsibility, for a particular operation. This kind of accountability should also make more feasible the establishment of a responsible oversight system by the Congress, for in leading cases where executive accountability must be established, it will often be, we think, to the Congress—under certain agreed terms of discretion, and not necessarily to the public at large—that it will have to be established.

Mr. Ford is proceeding with executive branch self-reform, before the Congress is fully ready to move. Clearly, he is taking advantage of the disarray particularly evident in the House, and of the confusion spread among the public by recent leaks and other events, to impose his own design. Whether this is good politics, however, is questionable. Mr. Ford has reserved to himself, for instance, the public definition of the charters of the various intelligence agencies. He seems prepared to submit to Congress only odd pieces of those charters, such as the writing of judicial safeguards against illegal electronic surveillance and mail openings, and the prohibition of peacetime attempts on the lives of foreign leaders. We are not at all sure that issuance of executive orders is the best way to build

the executive-congressional consensus needed for well-considered and lasting reform. It will be important just how receptive to the Senate's own reform proposals, now in committee, the administration will be.

It is characteristic of the Ford plan that his strongest bid for congressional cooperation lies in his proposal for a new law making it a crime for government employees with access to certain secret information to reveal it improperly. The matter demands extreme caution. Not for the first time, a president is professing outrage over leaks. Mr. Ford is no doubt right in figuring that he cannot expect Congress to tighten up on its leaks, as he has asked it to do, if he does not manifest worry over his own. But the designation of material as a national security secret, along with the holding, official release and unofficial leaking of it, are related parts of an immensely complicated process that ought to be treated as a whole. It is essential, for example, to think of creating a policy consensus which itself would tend to limit leaks; to define what secrets are and how they should be graded, reviewed and released over time; and to provide a reasonable procedure for honest dissent and whistle-blowing inside one or another branch of the government. We wish to study further whether the Ford bill adequately addresses their problem in its broad sweep.

In any event, the Ford administration has now spoken its piece—or at least offered its initial bargaining position—on intelligence reform. The Senate is working on its own proposals; the House, unfortunately, is still out to lunch. Legislators have a strong card in the Hughes-Ryan amendment, already law, requiring the administration to give "timely" notice of covert operations to six congressional committees; Mr. Ford wants it "modified." The President also needs an agreed procedure for treating secret information once it is given to Congress; he is demanding the last word on disclosure and Congress is plainly reluctant to give it to him. The challenge before both branches, then, is to demonstrate by co-operation on reform that it is possible for a democratic society to care properly both for its security and its citizens' rights.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Looking for a President

If you ask American journalists the question: Who will be the two presidential candidates later this year? most of them answer: Gerald Ford and Hubert Humphrey. This answer is hardly a surprise for Europeans but deprives them of any illusion about the next man in the White House and even inspires doubts about the future, if not of the American republic, at least of its political system. ... Unless the Democrats manage to agree on the name of a new, popular personality, the Ford-Humphrey duel will appear in history as unrivaled in its mediocrity. ... The U.S. has lost a war—for the first time; an elected president was compelled to resign to avoid being impeached—for the first time.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Feb. 29, 1901

PARIS—Should the widow pay for the furniture presented by her husband to his mistress? This knotty question was before the Civil Tribunal yesterday. The husband was Mr. Paul Dubonnet, inventor of the famous quinquina. Before dying, Mr. Dubonnet presented his mistress with a villa but omitted to settle the bill for the furniture. Now, Mme. Dubonnet refuses to pay and the court will have to decide.

Fifty Years Ago

Feb. 20, 1926

LOS ANGELES—Los Angeles, the home of the film, took kindly to Eugene O'Neill's play "Desire Under the Elms," and the 17 members of the cast were arrested to-day and charged with giving an indecent performance. Each is being held in \$50 bail pending a hearing. The arrests followed the witnessing of the play by members of the Board of Education, the PTA Association and the local Vice Squad.



Reagan and Ford: Blurred Differences

By David S. Broder

CONCORD, N.H.—The ambivalence of Republican officeholders about the challenge of Ronald Reagan's presidential campaign was illustrated last week at a press conference staged here by the President Ford Committee.

Rep. Paul N. (Pete) McCloskey (R-Calif.) was the featured performer. He predicted that a Reagan win would mean "disaster" for the GOP and a forced exodus from the party for liberal Republicans like himself. While McCloskey attacked Reagan as a doctrinaire ultra-conservative—whose narrow, exclusionary views had weakened the California Republican party during his eight years as governor—Rep. James E. Cleveland (R-N.H.), the Ford campaign chairman here, sat in uncomfortable silence.

Cleveland, a Republican moderate, privately shares McCloskey's misgivings about the potential for another "Goldwater debacle" if Reagan is the GOP nominee. But he has stoutly—even stubbornly—resisted urgings from Washington to make the kind of hard-line attack on Reagan which visitor McCloskey launched. Cleveland's reason: Reagan may be the nominee and there is no reason to provide the Democrats with campaign ammunition or to exacerbate the divisions in an already weakened Republican party.

Because prestigious pro-Ford local Republican politicians like Cleveland have deliberately pulled their punches, the efforts of the national Ford organization to "make Reagan the issue" have largely failed.

The net result is that Reagan has a better chance to upset Mr. Ford in his first primary contest next Tuesday (Feb. 24) than he or his backers thought possible when he began campaigning six weeks ago.

Two Issues

The national Ford campaign attempted to nail Reagan on two issues: his grandiose plan for shifting \$90 billion worth of domestic programs from the federal government to the state, and his proposed "reforms" of Social Security.

In the case of the transfer plan, the Ford campaign sought to raise the specter that "dumping" welfare, education, housing and other programs on the states would force steep boosts in their taxes—a prospect that was clearly implicit in Reagan's original proposal last September. But Reagan has sidled off that proposal and gradually redefined it into a plan for transferring a percentage of federal tax collections, along with the programs, back to the states.

Instead of eliminating revenue-sharing, as he first advocated, he is now proposing a sort of super revenue-sharing that is much more attractive to voters

of low-tax states like New Hampshire.

In the case of Social Security, instead of hinting at options for young workers dissatisfied with the government's basic social insurance scheme, Reagan now stresses his determination to guarantee benefits for present recipients and those who count on drawing Social Security checks in the future. While he warns of a \$2 trillion "structural deficit" looming in the Social Security trust fund, Reagan's only specific suggestions would add to the deficit by removing the ceiling on outside earnings for the elderly and giving better benefits to working wives.

The significant thing about these changes is that Reagan has been able to manage them without being caught—or being hurt. While Mr. Ford draws criticism from liberal Republicans for echo-

ing Reagan's views on abortion, budget, gun control, capital punishment and prayer in school, Reagan is drawing no fire from conservatives for skipping over into the safer middle ground on such issues as Social Security and revenue-sharing.

Now are these his only flip-flops and evasions. In the course of this brief campaign, he has also explained away his past support for a permissive state abortion law and for the Equal Rights Amendment, while successfully ducking attempts to pin down his views on Angola, Medicare, the 300-mile fishing limit and a variety of other issues.

The result has been a blurring of differences between Mr. Ford and Reagan. Given this blurring, it is not surprising that the challenger is rated on a par with the incumbent President, not only in the primaries but as a Republican

candidate in the general election.

While McCloskey prophesies "disaster" for Republicans if Reagan is the nominee, the Gallup Poll shows him running virtually as well against Democrat Hubert Humphrey as Mr. Ford does, in a trial heat of a general election that would, today, be a virtual toss-up.

Thus, the ambivalence of Republican officeholders may reflect the ambivalence in Reagan himself. If Reagan were a rabid right-wing ideologue, he might well spell disaster for the GOP. But if he is a politician of driving ambition, smoother than Mr. Ford in sliding out of dangerous corners but every bit as pragmatic, he may be the Republicans' best hope.

So far, Reagan the politician seems to have the ideological well under control.

In Sheep's Clothing

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON—What was advertised as a sweeping reform of the intelligence community turns out, on examination, to be a blueprint for more secrecy, greater executive power and less congressional oversight. That is the gist, the amazing gist, of the draft bill unveiled Wednesday by President Ford.

The Ford package is so massive and so full of obscurities, that thorough analysis would require a lawyer's brief. Ford's own legal, political and intelligence aides had difficulty giving clear answers to questions at a briefing. But some of the more remarkable provisions can be quickly sketched.

On secrecy, a proposed statute would introduce into American law, for the first time, criminal punishment of past or present government employees for disclosing "information relating to intelligence sources and methods." Everything in that vague category would be swept under the ban, regardless of whether disclosure did any actual harm to U.S. security, or was intended to.

The Effect

The effect of such a law could be to legitimize some of the legally dubious actions of the Nixon administration. Consider, for example, the case of the Pentagon papers. Today, no one would seriously argue that their publication harmed the national security. But in 1971, John Mitchell and Robert Mardian argued vehemently that it would damage security—and disclose intelligence methods.

After the Nixon lawyers failed

to prevent publication of the Pentagon papers, they brought reporters and others before grand juries and demanded their sources; one professor went to jail for contempt. Then Daniel Ellsberg was prosecuted under military law for leaking documents that were never tested because the case failed on other grounds.

The Ford secrecy act would provide a solid statutory basis for a future Nixon or Mitchell or Mardian to do all those things. The Ford draft does exclude those who receive leaks from criminal punishment or injunction; it is said to be aimed at the leaders. But if anyone publishes information arguably related to "intelligence sources and methods," the reporter or editor could be taken before a grand jury and asked for his source. Grand juries have power to ask anyone about possible crimes—and here would be a whole new category of crime.

Or consider Watergate. Nixon tried to keep the investigation away from a key money transaction in Mexico, arguing that this might compromise CIA sources. For a law like Ford's proposal might have given him greater leverage with the bureaucracy to declare that whole area off bounds.

Ford's secrecy bill is actually more restrictive than a draft submitted last April by William E. Colby, then director of Central Intelligence. That is among the more astonishing facts of the day.

The Colby draft, for example, required that anyone prosecuted must have known that what he disclosed was legally restricted. This requirement of scienter, as

the lawyers call it, is dropped from the Ford bill. The bill also raises more difficult obstacles than the Colby draft to private hearings by judges on the lawfulness of classifications.

On the executive power, the basic thrust of the Ford plan is to lay out by published rules what must approve what in the intelligence business. Getting those procedures out in the open is a step forward, as Ford says, because bureaucrats do tend to worry about what is on the books.

But Ford has neither imposed nor proposed any substantive limitations on the kinds of dirty tricks our intelligence agencies may play abroad—with the sole exception of prohibiting assassination in peacetime. A future Nixon could order the CIA to bring about a military coup in Chile, or pay vast sums to Italian rightists, or intervene in an African civil war.

In the past, it has been regarded as doubtful whether there was any legal authority for covert operations abroad. Under the Ford approach, that authority would be assumed—and would have almost no statutory restraints. According to the new CIA chief, George Bush, the legal basis would be the president's "inherent power" and the "national doctrine" that the Supreme Court condemned a generation ago.

As for Congress, it would have one oversight committee instead of six, and it would hear about covert operations only after the president approved them. In short, the hope of preventing executive abuses would be left largely to the executive. For example, there would be a new monitoring board of three private citizens. But the president's foreign intelligence advisory board has existed and has not prevented abuses.

The basic thrust of the Ford "reform" is made clear by one passage in the President's message to Congress. The right way to deal with "questionable activities," it suggests, is to report them to "appropriate authorities." That is what Gerald Ford and his administration have learned from Vietnam and Watergate.

Arms Race And the Role Of Science

By William Epstein

NEW YORK—The spiral arms race is no longer a matter of numbers but of technology. The strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) agreements set numerical ceilings on the number of strategic nuclear weapons delivery systems. These quantitative limits were set fantastically high, since the Americans and the Russians were already to wipe out each other's major cities (over 100,000 in population by 36 times and 12 times respectively).

No limitations whatsoever have been placed on the development of new offensive strategic weapons or conventional ones. Experts now regard the SALT agreements as mere pretexts for continuing the nuclear arms race under agreed to and conditions.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower, in his farewell address, warned the nation not only against the "military-industrial complex" but also against the danger of "scientific-technological elitism."

The Scientists

All the weapons of destruction were conceived in the laboratories of scientists. They tried to control the atomic bomb, the hydrogen bomb, intercontinental missiles (ICBMs) and submersible launched ballistic missiles (SLBMs). They invented multiple independently targetable re-entry vehicles and now busy MARVING (maneuverable re-entry vehicles) the MIRVs, so that they can maneuver right over their targets and are developed Cruise missiles.

They dreamed up biological chemical weapons, laser-guided "smart" bombs, and the atomic battlefield. We foresee the terrible doom weapons that scientists may develop.

Current estimates are that 25 per cent of all scientists engineers in the United States and Soviet Union are engaged in weapons work of some kind. This one-fourth of 1 per cent are directly engaged in arms work or disarmament.

Scientists have a truly a burden of responsibility for ongoing arms competition. Scientists are not. Though scientists and government officials cannot escape responsibility, they have a moral duty to use their capabilities for the benefit of humanity and not for its destruction.

Responsibilities

Scientists must examine the human and social implications of their work. They should refuse to participate in developing weapons or launchers. They should check their work. Other scientists in their own mental and related fields should create some organizations authorized to evaluate their research and to bar weapons work. They should refuse to underwrite or publish the results of their research freely and openly.

Since scientists and engineers have greater knowledge of the dangers to human survival, they should intensify their efforts for alerting the public and calling to the perils of the arms race. They should become more deeply involved in educational work and in political efforts to achieve arms control and disarmament.

Scientists and engineers should establish, both nationally and internationally, a code of ethics along these lines, and unite efforts behind a sort of "scientific oath" not to engage in developing new means of murder, they could have influence. International organizations, associations of scientists and other professional bodies should provide publicity, moral support and tangible assistance to scientists and engineers, even in totalitarian countries, where they are persecuted or harassed. A result from their adhering to such standards.

We are losing the race to make the arms race. Scientists should take the lead in developing ways and means of stopping that race.

William Epstein is a Special Fellow of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and a visiting professor at the University of Victoria, British Columbia. He was formerly director of the United Nations armament Division. He is the author of "The New Arms Race."

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

J.P. Morgan Taps Capital Market

J.P. Morgan & Co., the parent of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., plans to offer two million shares of common stock and 150 million in 10-year notes in one of the largest bank financings in history. The decision to make the offering represents a judgment by Morgan's management that the public securities markets will be receptive despite recent adverse publicity surrounding the loan loss experience of a number of leading banks. The common stock portion of the offering would be worth nearly \$117 million based on the current price of Morgan shares on the New York Stock Exchange. In combination with the notes, the total value of the financing would be about \$287 million. The proceeds from the sale of stock would be used to provide additional equity capital to Morgan Guaranty to support the growth of its business, while the proceeds from the note sale would be used to reduce the amount of J.P. Morgan commercial paper outstanding. Morgan is an unusual bank in that it has been one of the most profitable in recent years in terms of its return on assets. Its loan loss experience has been far less than that of all other major banks and its name has not appeared on any list of "problem" institutions prepared by bank regulators.

Ford May Buy Parts From Toyota

Toyota Motor Co. of Japan has received an inquiry from Ford Motor Co. of the United States for the purchase of five-speed transmissions for use in small passenger vehicles. Toyota officials say the inquiry mentioned shipments of about 3,000 units a month beginning this autumn, and increasing eventually to 7,000 to 8,000 units a month.

Leyland Warns of Limited Finances

British Leyland's funds are not as abundant as some would believe, the auto company says in its annual report, warning that "by no stretch of imagination can we regard our financial future as easy." It says that nearly half of the government's equity investment of \$200 million in the company has been used to repay government guaranteed overdrafts. The government officially took control of British Leyland, in which it has an interest of over 95 per cent, last August. The government is to put over \$1 billion into Leyland in the next eight years. However, it says that it "has been made crystal clear that further financial support from the government will depend on our ability to increase productivity and efficiency." Although the company made no comment on activities so far in the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, car division officials had previously indicated that losses in the quarter ended Dec. 31 were close to year-earlier losses if not greater. In fiscal 1975 the auto firm had a record net loss of \$123.5 million on turnover of \$1,868 million.

Sony Sees Higher Profits

Sony Corp. sales will be up 9 per cent and earnings will increase by at least 10 per cent during its fiscal first quarter ended Jan. 30, chairman Akio Morita told New York security analysts. "We are optimistic that earnings for the year as a whole will show important gains over fiscal 1975 and that 'Sony will be back on the track of annual sales and earnings gains,'" he said. In fiscal 1975 ended Oct. 31, Sony reported sales of \$1.34 billion and net income of \$53.3 million. In the 1975 first quarter, sales totaled \$369.9 million and net income was \$19.96 million.

At a Rate of \$120 Million a Year

Interpol Warned of U.S. Grain Frauds

By William Robbins

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (NYT).—Interpol, the international police organization, has been warned by the United States that grain exporters in this country have defrauded foreign customers by about \$120 million a year over the last five years. The warning was given by one of several U.S. delegates to a meeting of Interpol at its international headquarters in Saint-Cloud, France, last Nov. 4, according to an Interpol source. Nine U.S. delegates and observers, including high police and investigative officials, attended the international conference. Complaints on either the quantity or the quality of U.S. shipments have been reported from customers in all parts of the world.

The American delegate's message to the Interpol conference reportedly was that 15 per cent to 20 per cent of all exports of wheat, soybeans and corn in the last five years had been stolen. The delegate was said to have detailed methods used for the thefts, including forged certificates of weights or grades, tampering with weighing machines and account sheets that had been fraudulently altered. Last year \$12.5 billion in grain was exported from the United States.

Surprised and Baffled

Delegates to the conference were reported to have seemed surprised and baffled by the magnitude of the frauds described.

"I suppose, to get the message across, you'd have to dramatize it with pictures of starving children," the Interpol source said. "Most of that grain was stolen from poor countries. Every time somebody shortweights a shipment to those countries, some children don't eat."

The New York Times has learned from government sources that federal auditors have found "overages" in the inventories of a number of large U.S. grain companies, including the three giants of the industry—Cargill, Continental Grain and Cook Industries.

This is the first time that Car-

gill has been mentioned in this connection. Cargill and Continental reportedly handle about half of all world grain shipments. "Overages" is a term used by grain companies when they wind up with more grain, either shipped or in storage, than they have paid for.

Such overages reportedly have been found by government auditors in inventories of all the large grain companies checked so far, but they are said to involve varying categories of grain. In some instances, the auditors are reported to have found the overages only in higher-priced grains, with shortages sometimes occurring in grains of lesser quality.

Companies' View

A spokesman for Cargill said yesterday that the company was aware of the overages and asserted that they occurred normally and "regularly appear in our accounting records," usually as a result of moisture gains when grain is transported from cold, dry climates to warm and moist regions, such as the Gulf area. He said new dust-control mea-

sures had increased the gain in inventory weights in recent years. "There are also underages in some facilities," he said.

A Continental spokesman said, "We millions of bushels of grain received, processed and shipped each year at the Continental elevator in the New Orleans area are reflected on the records of the company. These records and the physical inventories have been regularly audited by the U.S. government without any suggestion of impropriety."

Cook Industries, responding to questions through a spokesman, said, "Because the whole question of grain inventories in the New Orleans area is under investigation, we must decline to comment at this time."

Last summer Bunge Corp., also one of the country's largest shippers, and Admire Inc., a joint venture of the other large companies, were indicted because of the methods by which such overages were acquired. Both corporations were charged with conspiracy in systematic thefts of grain from their export shipments.

Besides those companies, Continental and Cook are now reportedly among several corporate subjects of a federal investigation that is under way in New Orleans and other major grain ports.

Sixty indictments have been returned so far as a result of the investigation, which is being conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Agriculture Department's office of investigation and the Internal Revenue Service.

The investigation in New Orleans, which has spread to other major grain ports, has concentrated primarily on overages accumulated in grain elevators and detailed the methods of grain thefts outlined to the Interpol delegates. But it has also exposed bribery, misgrading of grain and tax frauds committed by individuals who have stolen grain for their own accounts.

In addition, it has cited many cases of phantom barges and boxes used as bookkeeping devices to account for excess inventories of grain.

ICI Profits Rise 23.3% In Quarter

After Earnings Fall In 1st Nine Months

LONDON, Feb. 19 (AP-DJ).—Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. registered a fourth-quarter increase in net profits of 23.3 per cent after a decrease in earnings during the first nine months. Announcing results for the full year today, ICI said it is increasing the dividend to 18.1912 pence a share, up from 16.8575 pence paid in 1974. Net profits for the year totaled \$191 million, down from \$243 million in 1974. However, in the final quarter earnings rose 23.3 per cent to \$53 million from \$43 million in the last quarter of 1974.

Figure Indicated

The company's statement did not specify profits for the latest quarter, but the figure was obtained by deducting the previously reported nine-month figure from the year's result.

Indicated fourth-quarter sales were \$220 million, up from \$194 million in the same quarter a year earlier. For the year, sales totaled \$2.09 billion, up from \$1.95 billion.

Although ICI's 1975 sales were higher by almost 5 per cent in money terms, its 1975 sales volume was down 7 per cent on the previous year, ICI said. This compares with a fall of 9 per cent in the 1975 sales volume of the chemical industry generally.

ICI said its sales volume picked up in the domestic market in the fourth quarter, rising 11 per cent over the third quarter.

Of 1975 sales in money terms, ICI said its operations in Britain, including exports, registered a 9-per-cent increase while its overseas operations recorded a 2-per-cent gain.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars

American Broadcasting Co.			
	1975	1974	
Fourth Quarter			
Revenue	\$21.8	\$20.5	
Profits	\$4.0	\$1.1	
Per Share	\$0.23	\$0.01	
Year			
Revenue	\$100.0	\$86.0	
Profits	\$17.0	\$8.9	
Per Share	\$0.99	\$0.29	
Babcock & Wilcox			
	1975	1974	
Fourth Quarter			
Revenue	\$37.93	\$39.89	
Profits	\$5.24	\$8.30	
Per Share	\$1.35	\$0.31	
Year			
Revenue	\$166.0	\$177.2	
Profits	\$23.3	\$4.4	
Per Share	\$3.49	\$0.29	
Bache Group			
	1975	1974	
Fourth Quarter			
Revenue	\$2.5	\$2.9	
Profits	\$4.45	\$1.05	
Per Share	\$0.62	\$0.14	
First Half			
Revenue	\$11.7	\$9.5	
Profits	\$4.59	\$1.45	
Per Share	\$0.64	\$0.20	
Campbell			
	1975	1974	
Second Quarter			
Revenue	\$44.1	\$41.7	
Profits	\$9.5	\$8.8	
Per Share	\$0.89	\$0.73	
First Half			
Revenue	\$83.8	\$79.0	
Profits	\$24.4	\$23.6	
Per Share	\$1.58	\$1.28	
Ford Motor			
	1975	1974	
Fourth Quarter			
Revenue	\$6,600.00	\$6,200.00	
Profits	\$170.0	\$22.00	
Per Share	\$1.82	\$0.24	
Share diluted	\$1.70	\$0.24	
Year			
Revenue	\$24,000.00	\$23,800.00	
Profits	\$323.00	\$381.00	
Per Share	\$3.46	\$3.86	
Share diluted	\$3.31	\$3.69	
Int'l Harvester			
	1975	1974	
First Quarter			
Revenue	\$1,078.8	\$1,085.0	
Profits	\$2.70	\$4.97	
Per Share	\$1.03	\$1.98	

NYSE Turnover Hits a Record

AT&T Dividend Action Is Cited

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (NYT).—Investors today drummed up the heaviest turnover in the history of the New York Stock Exchange as prices forged ahead for the second consecutive session. Turnover ballooned to 39.31 million shares, surpassing the old mark of 38.51 million shares set last Jan. 30. Volume yesterday was 29.9 million.

Analysts seemed to believe the buying was set in motion by the boost in the quarterly dividend by American Telephone & Telegraph Co. yesterday.

AT&T raised the quarterly payout to 85 cents a share from 85 cents a share. Analysts said that money seemed to pour into the market from all directions. "There is no doubt that

AT&T's news helped stimulate fresh public interest in the stock market," said one analyst.

Many analysts have suggested that for much of January the market generally was carried along by institutional traders, but that lately the public has been a big factor, as evidenced by the step-up in interest in low-priced, secondary shares.

The Dow Jones industrial average advanced 15.87 points to 975.76. At 3 o'clock it was up 12.89. Advancing issues dominated decliners about 1,270 to 365.

Another bullish market influence also appeared to be today's statement by administration economist Alan Greenspan.

Analysts said investors also have been encouraged by the steady flow of better than expected corporate earnings, and belief that earnings will continue to make good reading in the months ahead.

At the close of NYSE trading, AT&T, which rose more than a point yesterday, gained another 1/3 point to 57 1/4.

Schlumberger gained 4 7/8 to 78 1/4. It reported higher earnings yesterday.

Other strong features included International Paper, up 3 1/8 to 75 3/4. IBM 6 3/8 to 262 1/8. Dow Chemical 3 1/4 to 121 3/8. Sears, Roebuck 1 7/8 to 68 1/2. Digital Equipment 4 1/2 to 162 1/2. General Motors 1 1/2 to 64 7/8. and Exxon 1 1/4 to 88 1/2.

Balluburton spurted 7 1/2 to 158 3/4. Directors approved a three-for-one stock split.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange climbed sharply in the heaviest trading in more than three years.

Turnover swelled to 7.58 million shares from 5.13 million yesterday, and was the busiest since 10.3 million shares changed hands on Dec. 29, 1972.

Bonds rallied after early weakness to close firmer on balance, although trading activity remained at a fairly low level ahead of tomorrow's auction of \$2.5 billion of notes by the Treasury.

Dealers said government coupons ended the session 2/32 to 4-32 higher, reversing losses which extended as far as 6/32 during the morning, while corporates closed unchanged to 1/8 point lower after dropping as far as 3/8 point.

Federal funds closed steady in the 4-7/8-per-cent area, while Treasury bills rallied from initial weakness after the Federal Reserve acted to pump liquidity into the banking system.

Treasury bills closed about unchanged from yesterday's levels, after early pressure had forced yields up by three to five basis points.

Elsewhere in the money market, posted paper rates were all unchanged.

In Chicago grain futures prices surged ahead on the Board of Trade, with wheat and soybeans posting best gains of the session.

Denmark to Boost Cash Reserves

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 18 (AP-DJ).—The Danish government is moving to bolster the nation's currency reserves to be in a position to avert any pressure on the krone, increase international confidence in the Danish currency and dispel rumors of an impending devaluation, officials said today.

Finance Minister Knud Heltzen won approval from the Cabinet today to seek authorization from the Folketing (parliament) to borrow ahead up to the equivalent of 3 billion kroner (\$250 million).

Mr. Heltzen said the availability of funds on the foreign loan market was "relatively good" at the moment.

21. Sometimes letters just don't do it.

(An international call means business.)

Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

Dfls. 50,000,000.—
6 1/2% Guaranteed Bearer Notes 1972 due 1976/1979

of
ELECTRICITY SUPPLY COMMISSION
Johannesburg
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

As provided in the Terms and Conditions Redemption Group No. 1, amounting to Dfls. 12,500,000.—, has been drawn for redemption on April 1, 1976 and consequently the Note which bears number 1, and all Notes bearing a number which is 4 or a multiple of 4 plus 1, are payable as from

April 1, 1976

at

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
(Central Paying Agent)
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Bank Mees & Flope NV
Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V.
in Amsterdam;
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourg
in Luxembourg;
Crédit Commercial de France
in Paris;

Algemene Bank Nederland (Genève) S.A.
in Geneva;
Algemene Bank Nederland in der Schweiz AG
in Zürich.

February 12, 1976

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MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH SALOMON BROTHERS
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DREXEL BURNHAM & CO. BORNBLUMER & WEEKS-HEMPHILL, NOTES E. F. HUTTON & COMPANY INC.
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SMITH BARNEY, HARRIS UPHAM & CO. WENTZBACH & CO., INC. WHITE, WELD & CO. DEAN WITTER & CO.
February 19, 1976.

Viking Resources
International N.V.
N.A.V. # 30-1-76
516.90 (Gld. 45.00)

Information:
Gren Heideveldt and Eilsson N.V.,
Haringvliet 214, Amsterdam.

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 19

-75/76- High/Low		Stocks and Div in \$		Sta. P/E 100s		3 p.m. Chrg High/Low		Chrg High/Low		-75/76- High/Low		Stocks and Div in \$		Sta. P/E 100s		3 p.m. Chrg High/Low		Chrg High/Low	
45%	32%	Abbott Lab	5	16	41%	42%	41%	1	15	9	3%	Amhosp	34	25	22%	36%	36%	1	15
45%	32%	ACF in 2.60	9	9	48%	48%	40%	1	15	10	1%	Am Int'l	17	9	11%	9%	9%	1	15
45%	32%	ACF in 2.60	9	9	48%	48%	40%	1	15	10	1%	Am Int'l	17	9	11%	9%	9%	1	15
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45%	32%	ACF in 2.60	9	9	48%	48%	40%	1	15	10	1%	Am Int'l	17	9	11%	9%	9%	1	15
45%	32%	ACF in 2.60	9	9	48%	48%	40%	1											

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COMPANY	INDUS.	1973-74 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Feb. 15	NON-WED. HIGH-LOW	P/E	YIELD (%)	-EARN. PER SHR. 72, 73, 74	SHRS. OUTS. ('000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	579 - 320.10	375	380.20 - 374	4	4.9	70.53 - 42.63 - 89.14c	9.50	'75 estimated turnover about 3,640 MF vs. 3,728 in '74.
ASSUR. GROUPE PARIS	Insurance	316 - 265	286.10	265 - 265	22	3.8	11.74 - 9.96 - 13.27	1,384	Net dividend Fr. 11 vs. 10.70 i.e. 23% based on capital increase (1 for 5).
BSN - GERVAIS DAN.	Glass, food	690 - 378	691	670 - 663	24	3.8	87 - 102 - 28.38c	2,333	Same dividend (Fr. 25.20) confirmed at shareholders' meeting.
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Shipping Air Trans.	209 - 171.20	203.50	204.90 - 199	12	4.9	9.30 - 9.30 - 16.96	1,066	1st 3 months '75 gross revenue = 93 MF vs. 96.5 MF in '74.
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	171.20 - 79.50	134	139.50 - 134	12	4.8	8.68 - 9.74 - 11.18	1,672	SEDFETP subsidiary action (Géon (Railway), Ivory Coast (dams)).
Cie. Glé. ELECTRICITE	Electric	376 - 267	216.30	317.50 - 314	12	5.4	35.02 - 29.70 - 27.60	5,944	Generale d'Entreprises, CGE controls subsidiary: '75 turnover = 1,206.9 MF.
CREDIT COMM. FRAN.	Bank	191.50 - 117	182	180 - 148	15	4.6	13.47 - 13.02 - 10.36	3,455	CCF floating 825 MILL Eurobond issue, for 6 years at 7.5%.
CREDIT INDUS. COM.	Bank	147 - 101.50	140	140.50 - 138	21	4.2	9 - 8.63 - 6.77	4,326	'75 total net profit: 49,000 MF, of which 14,081 MM long term net appreciation.
CREDIT du NORD & P.	Bank	100 - 82	89	90.50 - 89.80	16	4.5	6.83 - 6.72 - 5.54c	4,800	Possible Fr. 5.50 net dividend proposed to shareholders for '75 (vs. Fr. 4).
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy Ind.	169.50 - 132.60	158.10	155.60 - 155.10	6	3.8	9.22 - 15.96 - 28.13c	2,847	'75 parent company turnover: 4,022 MF (+31.5% vs. '74). Exports: 569.
EURAFRANCE	Holding	219 - 124.90	195	197.10 - 196.30	—	4.6	(non significant)	2,193	Net profit 22.6 MF after provisions of 2,87 MF. Net dividend 10 F vs. 9 F.
FERROD S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	469 - 169	400	499.50 - 427.80	19	3.7	26.57 - 27.19 - 23.92c	1,425	'75 pre-tax turnover = 1,231 MF (+12.2% over 1974).
FRANÇAISE PETROLES	Petrol.	283.30 - 80.85	150.50	159.70 - 149	2	6.9	27.85 - 41.65 - 66.31c	13,869	Bekapal Indonesian oilfield inaugurated. Present product.: 2 million tons yearly.
IMETAL	Mining	105 - 72.20	100.90	108.70 - 99.85	6	3.8	10.82 - 7.59 - 17.97c	7,844	'76 dividend proposal should be at same level as '75.
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverage	421 - 422	406	606 - 605	19 1/2	1.2	22.69 - 31.77 - —	8,157	'75 provisional consolidated turnover = 1,184 MF (+12.5% vs. 1974).
PECHELBRONN	Hold. (fin.)	83.90 - 89.85	80.80	79.85 - 78.10	13	6.2	4.32 - 11.71 - 6.81	2,825	8 F. dividend for '74 (4.20 Fr. in '73) paid as of July 16, 1975.
PECHINEY-UG. KUHLM.	Chem. ind.	187.70 - 85.50	105.70	104 - 105	4	8.7	16.96 - 14.50 - 29.58c	25,162	13.4% of '75 turnover from abroad (22% export; 21.4% subsidiary sales).
PEUGEOT	Holding	326 - 138	323	321.50 - 320	8	2.6	61.26 - 71.04 - 38.24c	4,092	'75 gross revenue: 204.5 MF (+7.7%). Plan offer 1 free share for 4 old ones.
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.)	Petrol.	142 - 88.05	116.20	116.90 - 114.20	7 1/2	6.9	13.22 - 15.84 - —	5,459	'75 sales (pre-tax) = Fr. 18,650,595,000 vs. Fr. 19,840,240,000 in '74.
REDOUTE	Mail order	698 - 325	673	676 - 663	79	11.8	30.82 - 35.94 - 25.87c	723	Sartha, Belg. subsidiary: Mail order turnover to Nov. 30 = 7.7%.
ROBECO	Investm. Comp.	348 - 348.50	350	336 - 327.50	—	3.8	(non significant)	21,773	Net assets as at Sept. 1, '75 = 5,109 MF vs. 5,720 MF on May 1, '75.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski equip.	1998 - 1916	1968	1946 - 1930	28	1.2	51.72 - 64.64 - 71.76	221	Capital issue of 44,250 new shares at Fr. 1,600 per share (one for five).
SUEZ (Cie. France)	Holding	288.20 - 185	274.50	273.50 - 270.20	5	8.6	49.14 - 53.76 - 54c	8,419	Morser, BSUM & BI (100% owned) now Banque de l'Indochine & de Suez.

(a) P/E calculated on '75 earnings; all others on '74. * Tax credit not included. C: Consolidated.

When available listing have sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

30th February 1978

U.S. \$50,000,000

Midland Bank Limited

Floating Rate Capital Notes 1983



Credit Suisse White Walls **Samuel Montagu & Co.** **European Banking Company**
Limited *Limited* *Limited*
Amsterdamsche Rotterdams Bank N.V. **Creditanstalt-Bankverein**
Merrill Lynch International & Co. **Nomura Europe N.V.**
Société Générale **Société Générale de Banque S.A.**

Ahlati Bank of Kuwait K.S.C. <small>Liban</small>	Algemeene Bank Nederland N.V. <small>Netherlands</small>	A.F. Ames & Co. <small>London</small>	The Arab Investment Company, S.A.A. (Kiyadi) <small>Liban</small>
The Arab & Morgan Grenfell Finance Company <small>London</small>	Arab Trust Company K.S.C. <small>Liban</small>	Julius Baer International <small>London</small>	Banca Commerciale Italiana <small>Italy</small>
Banco di Santo Spirito <small>Italy</small>	The Bank of Bermuda, Ltd. <small>Bermuda</small>	Bankers Trust International <small>London</small>	Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A. <small>Belgium</small>
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur <small>France</small>	Banque Française de Dépôts et de Titres <small>France</small>	Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. <small>Luxembourg</small>	Banka Européens de Tokyo <small>Japan</small>
Banque de l'Indochine et de l'Extrême <small>France</small>	Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. <small>Luxembourg</small>	Banque Nationale de Paris <small>France</small>	Banka Populaire Suisse S.A. <small>Switzerland</small>
Banque Rothschild <small>France</small>	Banque de l'Union Européenne <small>France</small>	Banque Wocum <small>France</small>	Bayrische Landesbank Girozentrale <small>Germany</small>
Bayrische Vereinsbank <small>Germany</small>	Joh. Bernberg, Gossler & Co. <small>Germany</small>	Berliner Handels- und Finanztruster Bank <small>Germany</small>	Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. <small>London</small>
Brown Harriman & International Banks <small>London</small>	Cazenove & Co. <small>France</small>	Citicorp International Bank <small>London</small>	Clairden Bank <small>London</small>
Compagnia Finanziaria Internazionale S.p.A. <small>Italy</small>	Compagnie de Banque et d'Investissements (Underwriters) S.A. <small>France</small>	Crédit Commercial de France <small>France</small>	Crédit Commercial de l'Espagne <small>Spain</small>
Crédit Lyonnais <small>France</small>	Crédit du Nord et Union Parisienne <small>France</small>	Den norske Creditbank <small>Norway</small>	The Development Bank of Singapore <small>Singapore</small>
Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation <small>London</small>	First International Bankers <small>London</small>	Robert Fleming & Co. <small>London</small>	Gefins International Ltd.—Gazetys <small>London</small>
Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen <small>Austrian Republic</small>	Greenfields <small>Switzerland</small>	The Gulf Bank K.S.C. <small>Liban</small>	Hankow Bank <small>China</small>
Handelsbank in Zürich (Overseas) <small>Switzerland</small>	Hessische Landesbank—Girozentrale— <small>Germany</small>	IBJ International <small>London</small>	Kansai-Osaka-Panama <small>Japan</small>
Kidder, Peabody International <small>London</small>	Kleinwort, Benson Limited <small>London</small>	Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourg-Genève <small>Luxembourg</small>	Kuwait International Investment Co. S.A. <small>Liban</small>
Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.) <small>Liban</small>	Lazard Brothers & Co. <small>France</small>	London Multinational Bank (Underwriters) <small>London</small>	Manufacturers Hanover <small>Germany</small>
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National Commercial Bank of Jeddah <small>Liban</small>	Nederlandse Middenstandsbank N.V. <small>Netherlands</small>	Norddeutsche Bank <small>Germany</small>	Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale <small>Germany</small>
Orion Bank <small>Liban</small>	Pearce & Boye <small>London</small>	Pearson, Harding & Pearson N.V. <small>Netherlands</small>	Rea Brothers <small>London</small>
Rowe & Pitman, Harsh-Brown <small>London</small>	Salomon Brothers <small>London</small>	J. Henry Schroder Wegg & Co. <small>London</small>	Singer & Friedlander <small>London</small>
Société Centrale de Banque S.A. <small>Liban</small>	Société Séguenoise de Banque <small>France</small>	Strauss, Turinelli & Co. <small>France</small>	Sumitomo White Weld <small>Japan</small>
Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) <small>Switzerland</small>	Trade Development Bank—Nassau Bank <small>Netherlands</small>	UBAF <small>Liban</small>	Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises—U.B.A.F. <small>Liban</small>
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) <small>Switzerland</small>	Verrens-und Wess Bank <small>Austrian Republic</small>	White, Weld & Co. <small>London</small>	S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. <small>Germany</small>
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale <small>Germany</small>		Wobson Investments <small>London</small>	Wood Gundy <small>London</small>

[illegible]

هوذا عنه الأصل

[illegible]

February 10, 1976

(a Finnish corporation)

**Unconditionally guaranteed by the
Republic of Finland**

Banque de l'Union Européenne	Bank Brussel Lambert N.V.	Citicorp International Bank
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft	Crédit Lyonnais	Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Kansallis-Osake-Pankki	Kuwait Investment Company S.A.K.	Postipankki
Société Générale	Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.		Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.		Arab Finance Corporation S.A.L.	
Banca Commerciale Italiana	Banco di Roma	Bank of America International	Bank Gutzwiller, Kurtz, Bungener (Overseas)	Limited	
Bank of Helsinki Ltd.	Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.)			Banque de Commerce S.A.	
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur		Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.		Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez	
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.		Banque Lambert-Luxembourg S.A.		Banque Louis-Dreyfus	
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas		Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour la Grand-Duché de Luxembourg		H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V.	
Bergen Bank	Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank	Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.		Brown Harriman & International Banks Ltd.	
Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse	Compagnie de Banque et d'Investissements (Underwriters) S.A.			Continental Bank S.A.	
Credit Commercial de France	Credit Général	Credit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine	Credit Industriel et Commercial	S.A. de Banque	
Credit du Nord et Union Parisienne	Credit Suisse White Weld	Creditanstalt-Bankverein	Den norske Creditbank	Limited	
Deutsche Bank	Deutsche Girozentrale-Deutsche Kommunalbank-		Dewaa & Associés International S.C.S.		
Effectenbank - Warburg	EuroPartners Securities Corporation		European Banking Company		Finacor
First Boston (Europe)	Robert Fleming & Co.	Antony Gibbs Holdings Ltd.	Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen	International Marine Banking Co.	
Hambros Bank	Hessische Landesbank-Girozentrale-		Hill Samuel & Co.	Kreditbank N.V.	
Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino	Kathrein & Co.	Kleinwort, Benson	Kreditbank (Suisse) S.A.	Landesbank Schleswig-Holstein Girozentrale	
Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International	Landesbank Schleswig-Holstein Girozentrale		F. van Lanschot, Bankers		
Manufacturers Hanover	Mercur-Bank S.A.	Merrill Lynch International & Co.	Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V.		
The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.	Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale		Nordic Bank		
Privatbanken - Salomon Brothers	Scandinavian Bank	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken	Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.	PKbanken	
Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque	Société Générale de Banque S.A.	Société Séquanaise de Banque	Svenska Handelsbanken		
Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas)	Union Bank of Finland Ltd.		Union de Banques Arabes et Européennes - U.B.A.E.		
Vereins- und Westbank	J. Vontobel & Co.	Williams, Glyn & Co.	Wood Gundy		

8½ per cent. Notes due 1986

Manufacturers Hanover Limited Kuwait Financial Centre s.a.k.

Arab Finance Corporation s.a.l. Euroseas Securities Limited
International Financial Advisors 'IFA'

J. Henry Schroder & Co. s.a.l.

Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises—U.B.A.F.

The Bank of Kuwait and Middle East k.s.c.

The Commercial Bank of Kuwait s.a.k. **The Gulf Bank k.s.c.**

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 400 million to 600 million. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to reach 700 million by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to reach 800 million by the year 2020. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to reach 900 million by the year 2025. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to reach 1 billion by the year 2030. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to reach 1.1 billion by the year 2035. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to reach 1.2 billion by the year 2040. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to reach 1.3 billion by the year 2045. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to reach 1.4 billion by the year 2050. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to reach 1.5 billion by the year 2055. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to reach 1.6 billion by the year 2060. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2065. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to reach 1.8 billion by the year 2070. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to reach 1.9 billion by the year 2075. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to reach 2 billion by the year 2080. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to reach 2.1 billion by the year 2085. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to reach 2.2 billion by the year 2090. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to reach 2.3 billion by the year 2095. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to reach 2.4 billion by the year 2100.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 250 million to 450 million. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion.

...and the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (JAMA) has been the most widely cited journal in the field of medicine for over 100 years.

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INTERMARKET FUND ONE

Société anonyme
Registered office: Luxembourg,
11 Boulevard Grande-Duchesse Charlotte.

Registre de Commerce: Luxembourg B NR. 7443.

Shareholders are hereby convened to an
EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

To be held on 8th March 1976 at 11 a.m. at the registered office of the fund, 11 Boulevard Grande-Duchesse Charlotte, Luxembourg, with the following agenda:

AGENDA

- 1) Reducing the corporate capital by an amount of U.S. \$2,612,920 so as to bring it down from its present amount of U.S. \$3,812,380 to U.S. \$1,208,460 by reducing the par value of one share from its present amount of U.S. \$30 to U.S. \$10.
- 2) Transferring the amount of the above capital reduction to the extraordinary reserve provided for in article 23 of the articles of incorporation.
- 3) Amending article 5 of the articles of incorporation so as to reflect the result of the resolutions to be taken according to items (1) and (2) of this agenda.
- 4) Acknowledging that the resolutions to be taken according to items (1), (2) and (3) of this agenda will come into effect only six months after the deed containing the minutes of the present meeting will have been published in the manner provided for by law.
- 5) Amending paragraph 2 of article 13 from:
"The directors shall be elected by the shareholders at their annual general meeting, for a six-year period and until their successors are elected and qualify, provided however that a director may be removed and replaced at any time by resolution adopted by the shareholders."
to:
"The directors shall be elected by the shareholders at their annual general meeting, for a period of maximum six years and until their successors are elected and qualify, provided however that a director may be removed and replaced at any time by resolution adopted by the shareholders."
- 6) Determining the term of the mandate of the directors elected at the ordinary general meeting held on 2nd February 1976.

A special report covering the above agenda, prepared by the board of directors, will be available for inspection to the shareholders at the registered office of the fund.

Shareholders are hereby advised that a first extraordinary meeting of shareholders, with the same agenda, has been held at the registered office of the fund on 2nd February 1976. At this meeting the quorum consisted of 50% of the shares outstanding was not fulfilled, so that the meeting was not regularly constituted.

In accordance with Luxembourg law no special quorum is required for the present meeting. Except for item 6, resolutions will be subject to a majority of 2/3 of the shares represented at the meeting, provided, however, that shares not represented will (in a number not exceeding 1/3 of the total number of the outstanding shares) be deemed to vote for the resolutions proposed above, and provided further that the resolutions must be voted by the majority of the shares represented at the meeting.

Any resolution on item 6 requires a simple majority of all shares represented at the meeting, without any inclusion of shares not represented at the meeting.

In order to attend the meeting, holders of bearer shares should deposit their shares on or before 2nd March 1976 at the registered office of the fund.

With respect to registered shares, proxies should be deposited at the registered office of the fund on or before 2nd March 1976.

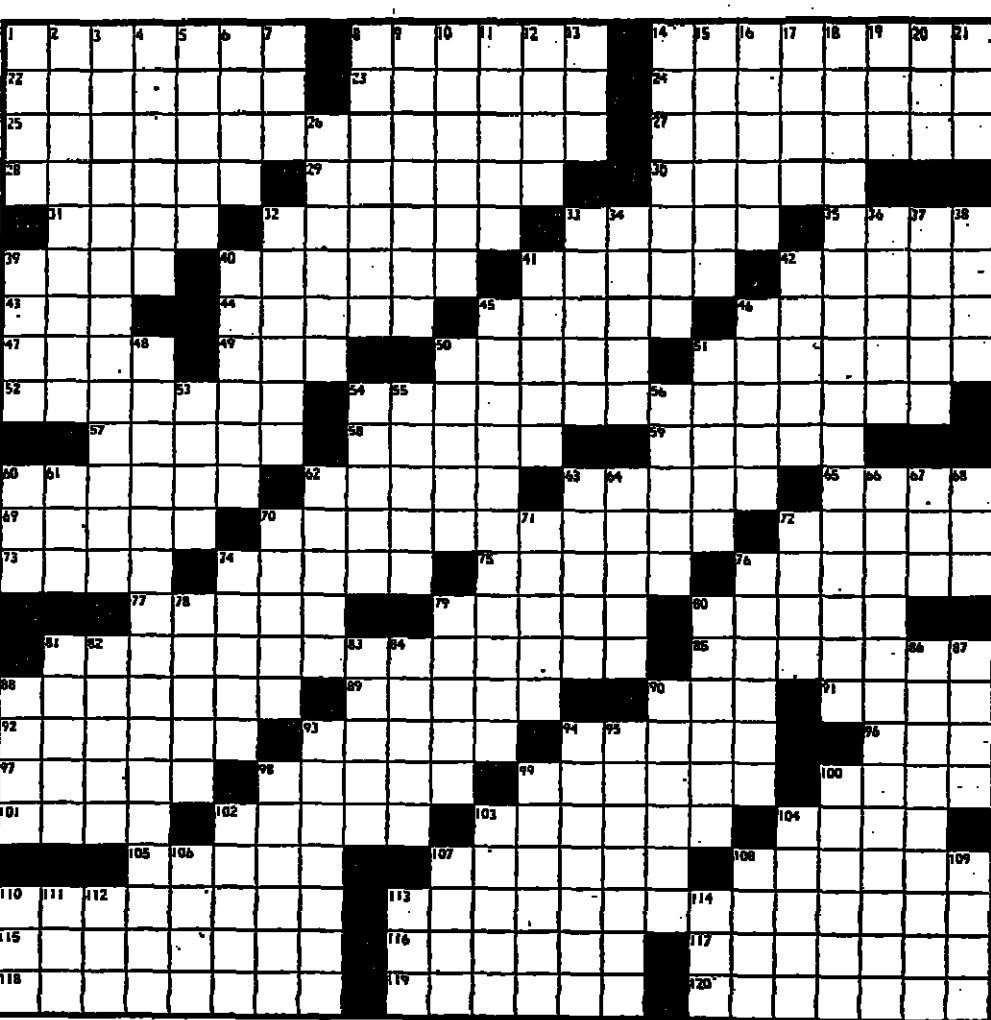
The Board of Directors.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

DOUBLE TAKES—By Tap Osborn

Edited by
WILL WENG

ACROSS
1 Bullfight card
2 Urban
3 Sanatorium
4 K. Roberts
5 novel
6 Remit in
7 Treadles
8 "Flight time has
9 been delayed"
10 Strategist
11 Be prevalent
12 Dornier
13 wear
14 Dance
15 "Phantom" author
16 Hamlet
17 Soma
18 Come forth
19 Wine casks
20 Most arid
21 "Wreck of the
22 Mary"
23 Home Bly
24 Tric's relative
25 Repeat Lat.
26 "Bea"
27 October specter
28 Ecological
29 section
30 Burning
31 Deviant
32 Fashion variable
33 Fabric line-
34 marker
35 "Futur"
36 Foot creaser
37 "Irish Kiss"
38 "... deary,
39 everywhere"
40 Venus, for one
41 "... when
42 ... at you"
43 Jack's fish
44 God of love
45 Like a jay



DOWN
1 Ninkas
2 Falsal for one
3 "It's in, Brute"
4 Nubes dough
5 Caster
6 Bold hawk
7 Primary colors
8 Abbr.
9 Film member
10 Confusion
11 Dialine

DOWN
11 Venetian river
12 Cantilever
13 Soap base
14 "Weak" a way
15 Intervista
16 Peak
17 Holding device
18 "Here comes the
19 Judge"
20 Poon
21 Sea: Fr.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS
1 BULLFIGHT CARD
2 URBAN
3 SANATORIUM
4 K. ROBERTS
5 NOVEL
6 REMIT IN
7 TREADLES
8 "FLIGHT TIME HAS
9 BEEN DELAYED"
10 STRATEGIST
11 BE PREVALENT
12 DORNIER
13 WEAR
14 DANCE
15 "PHANTOM" AUTHOR
16 HAMLET
17 SOMA
18 COME FORTH
19 WINE CASKS
20 MOST ARID
21 "WRECK OF THE
22 MARY"
23 HOME BLY
24 TRIC'S RELATIVE
25 REPEAT LAT.
26 "BEA"
27 OCTOBER SPECTER
28 ECOLOGICAL
29 SECTION
30 BURNING
31 DEVIANT
32 FASHION VARIABLE
33 FABRIC LINE-
34 MARKER
35 "FUTUR"
36 FOOT CREASER
37 "IRISH KISS"
38 "... DEARY,
39 EVERYWHERE"
40 VENUS, FOR ONE
41 "... WHEN
42 ... AT YOU"
43 JACK'S FISH
44 GOD OF LOVE
45 LIKE A JAY

DOWN
1 NINKAS
2 FALSAL FOR ONE
3 "IT'S IN, BRUTE"
4 NUBES DOUGH
5 CASTER
6 BOLD HAWK
7 PRIMARY COLORS
8 ABBR.
9 FILM MEMBER
10 CONFUSION
11 DIALINE

DOWN
11 VENETIAN RIVER
12 CANTILEVER
13 SOAP BASE
14 "WEAK" A WAY
15 INTERVISTA
16 PEAK
17 HOLDING DEVICE
18 "HERE COMES THE
19 JUDGE"
20 POON
21 SEA: FR.

DOWN
1 NINKAS
2 FALSAL FOR ONE
3 "IT'S IN, BRUTE"
4 NUBES DOUGH
5 CASTER
6 BOLD HAWK
7 PRIMARY COLORS
8 ABBR.
9 FILM MEMBER
10 CONFUSION
11 DIALINE

WEATHER

	O	F		O	F		
ALABAMA	14	57	Cloudy	MADRID	9	48	Overcast
ALASKA	9	48	Clear	MILAN	9	48	Cloudy
ARIZONA	14	57	Clear	MONTREAL	9	48	Snow
ARKANSAS	14	57	Clear	MOSCOW	1	34	Clear
CALIFORNIA	14	57	Clear	MUNICH	1	34	Clear
CANADA	14	57	Clear	NEW YORK	14	57	Cloudy
COLORADO	14	57	Clear	NICE	14	57	Cloudy
CONNECTICUT	14	57	Clear	OSLO	14	57	Cloudy
DELAWARE	14	57	Clear	PARIS	14	57	Cloudy
FLORIDA	2	36	Overcast	PRAGUE	9	32	Overcast
GEORGIA	14	57	Clear	ROME	14	57	Cloudy
HAWAII	2	36	Cloudy	SOFIA	9	32	Cloudy
ILLINOIS	14	57	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	2	36	Clear
INDIANA	14	57	Clear	TEHRAN	14	57	Cloudy
IOWA	1	34	Overcast	TEL AVIV	21	79	Clear
KANSAS	12	54	Cloudy	TUNIS	8	46	Cloudy
KENTUCKY	6	38	Overcast	VIENNA	9	32	Cloudy
LOUISIANA	4	38	Cloudy	WARSAW	2	36	Clear
MAINE	2	38	Clear	WASHINGTON	16	61	Clear
MARYLAND	17	65	Cloudy	ZURICH	9	32	Cloudy
MASSACHUSETTS	12	54	Clear				
MICHIGAN	13	53	Showers				
MINNESOTA	4	38	Overcast				
MISSISSIPPI	12	54	Clear				
MISSOURI	12	54	Clear				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1300 GMT.)

BOOKS

NIGHTMARE:
THE UNDERSIDE OF THE NIXON YEARS

By J. Anthony Lukas. Viking, 626 pp. \$15.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

WHY read still another book about Watergate? That was a question I kept asking myself throughout the first third or so of J. Anthony Lukas's "Nightmare: The Underside of the Nixon Years"—an investigative report whose genesis filled two complete issues of The New York Times Magazine and would have filled still a third had not President Nixon cut short the impeachment process by resigning.

True, Lukas seemed to be putting flesh, and even scars and warts, on the underside of the Nixon years. He was giving us, for instance, an unusually graphic account of the plumbers' raid on the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist (when questioned during his reconnaissance of Dr. Lewis Fielding's office by the CIA, as well as who in particular got tapped and why (in the notes to this chapter Lukas even includes, for the convenience of future researchers of the House Judiciary reports, the FBI letter code for the various wiretap targets).

He was elaborating a theory of what the plumbers were after when they tried to establish surveillance on the Democratic National Committee offices in the Watergate complex (among other things, the plumbers may have been trying to find out if Democrat National Chairman Lawrence H. Hubert knew anything about the \$100,000 funneled from Howard Hughes to Nixon through his friend Bebe Rebozo.) He was even saying that "no hard evidence has ever been adduced to connect (Arthur) Bremer with the White House" as if to suggest that the soft evidence is another matter.

Yes, I still kept asking myself why I should read another book on Watergate, because for all the lucidity and detail of "Nightmare" there was really nothing of substance here I hadn't read or heard before. Then, about a third of the way into "Nightmare," beginning with the chapter called "Cover-Up," my perceptions began to let up.

Here, for example, was the account of how the FBI immediately traced the cash found in possession of the Watergate burglars back to the Finance Committee for the Re-election of the President, and how the White House was then put in the position of having to simultaneously encourage and discourage acting director Patrick Gray. Perhaps I'd been asleep when this episode came up during the congressional hearings, but never before had the awful comedy come alive in such living color.

Here, for another example, was the still incredible story of how

the cover-up unravelled—especially the episode in which Nixon met with Asst. Atty. Gen. Henry Petersen during the time of John Dean's negotiations for immunity with the Justice Department, and with the upper hand enlisted Petersen's aid in protecting the presidency, while with the under hand he picked Petersen's brain to find out how much Dean was telling ("Henry... you've got to believe me. I'm after the truth, even if it hurts me. But, believe me, it won't.")

There is little question why such passages come across more dramatically than they ever have before: for the first time the various versions of the White House tape transcripts have been taken apart and pieced together so we can clearly understand them. From this point on there was never any question as to why I was reading Lukas's reconstruction. Very simply, the nightmare was happening once more—the revelations concerning San Clemente and Key Biscayne, the downfall of Vice-President Agnew, the shock of the Saturday Night Massacre, the agony of the impeachment process, and the final catharsis of the resignation.

Indeed, it was happening as if for the first time, because we were no longer on the outside trying to make sense of the confusion within. Lukas has taken every scrap of information available—every newspaper and magazine article, every book, every piece of the official record, as well as interviews he has managed to conduct with whatever key participants were available and pieced them into an event that never existed before. And willy-nilly one is compelled to experience it.

Looking back, I can still see good reasons for my initial resistance to his account. But into Lukas's construction is a thesis that explains why Watergate happened. It combines Nixon's personal insecurity with the radical ferment of the 1960s, which led to a genuine fear on the part of the administration that it was in danger of losing the 1972 election.

But it is not a thesis of large enough perspective to place the Nixon administration in the broader sweep of 20th-century political history—a thesis of the order, say, of what Jonathan Schell offers in his recently published "The Time of Illusion" (in which he argues, perhaps too fervently, that Nixon's behavior was a function of nuclear diplomacy.) And at this late date one hungers more for an overarching thesis than a re-creation, however compelling, of the sordidness of Watergate.

Still, Lukas's account remains irresistible. And even if one prefers not to be tempted by it, it deserves to be put on the shelf of one's library for being the most detailed and coherent account of Watergate written to date.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



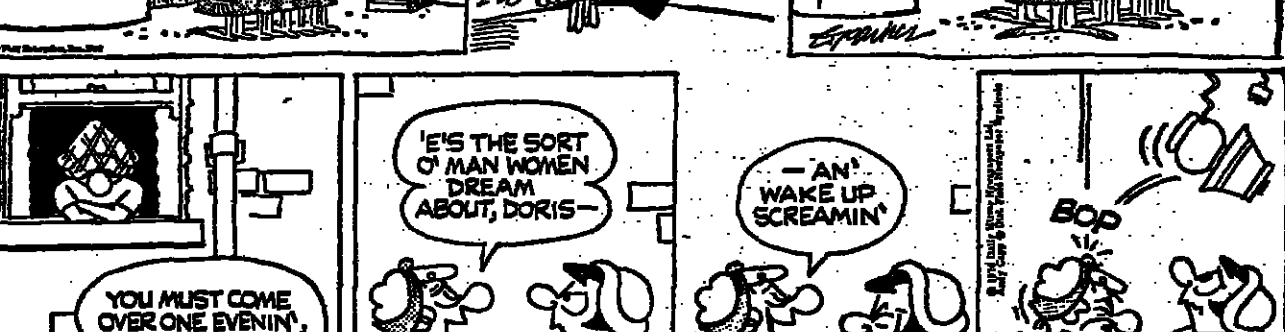
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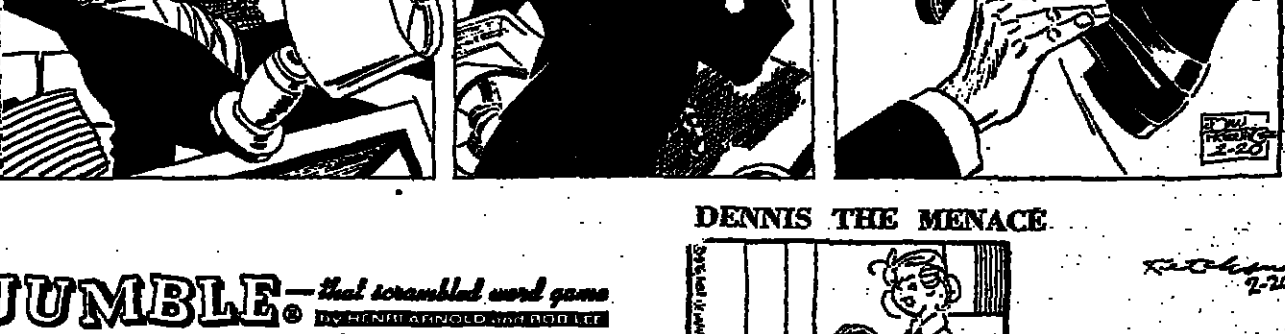
REX MORGAN M.D.



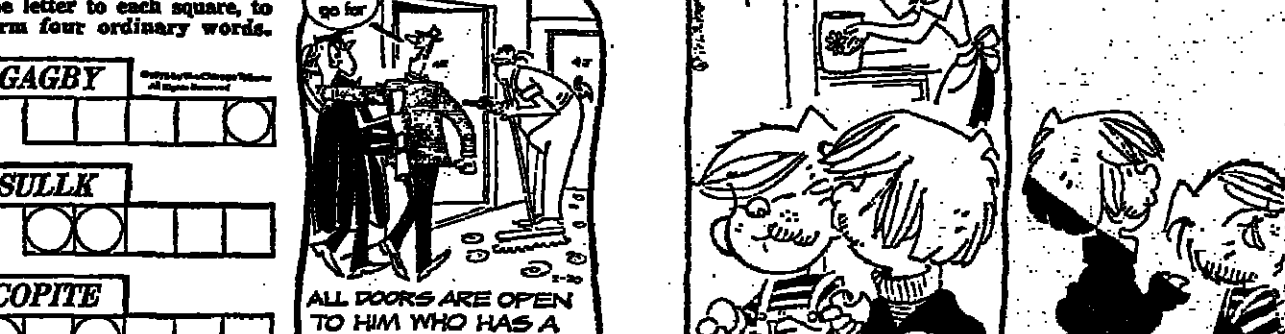
RIP KIRBY



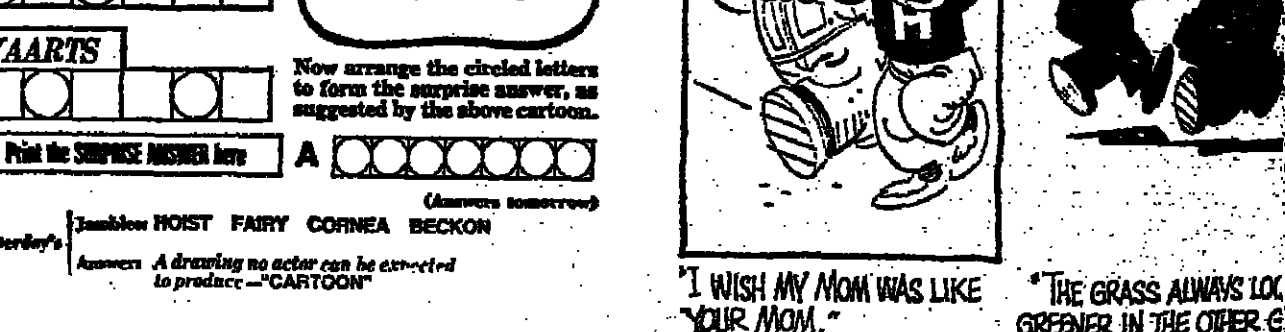
JUMBLE



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



JUMBLE



